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[SIXPENCE.]

COMMUNISM.

It is becoming more than ever necessary to impress distinctly on the minds of the people what are really the powers and duties of a Government—to define what it can, and, still more, what it can not, do. The recent political convulsions have called out a whole host of regenerators of the world, "friends of humanity" by profession, fierce from excess of loving-kindness to all—the very fanatics of philanthropy, ready to compel every one to be their brothers on pain of death. Their affection is so violent, and so unwelcome, that they are grievously suspected of not being very disinter-

ested. Fraternity may be followed as a trade by those who, possessing no skill in any other, wish to share the profits with those who have. A few phrases are all that is necessary to establish the theory of Equality; and, going a little farther, it is very easy

"To call the wants of rogues the rights of man."

The next step is, to require, as the first duty of a Government, that it shall do everything for everybody; even plunder and confiscate on an extensive scale if necessary. What business has any one to be so industrious as to shame the rest by being better lodged and

clothed than his brethren? Let him restore forthwith, on pain of death, and have a care he does not sin in the like fashion again. This is really no exaggeration of the doctrines preached by some of the continental Communists. They think they are apostles of progress, while they are really going back towards old and exploded despotisms, which treated men not as free and independent beings, but as a property belonging to the strongest for the time.

The principle that all men were an absolute property of the ruling power, and had no right to engage in any pursuit of life, save for the benefit of the Monarch, was at the bottom of all the



SAINT PATRICK'S BALL, AT THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

monopolies of trade and professions, the greater part of which the vigorous commonsense of Englishmen broke down in the seventeenth century, but of which fragments remain to the present day, not because they are admired, but because they have nearly ceased to have any effect. All these monopolies, or usurpations of the business of life, would, according to the new theories, be re-established. The Government is to build, to clothe, to teach, to manufacture, to buy and sell—and every one is to share the profits; the last condition is the only one in which the new monopolies differ from the old ones, and it has the negative merit of making the whole scheme impossible. When the Crown formerly sold its privilege to weave or spin, it was a simple piece of robbery enough; but it at least made over the business and profits to some one who acquired an interest in the process, and managed it with advantage to himself and the public, which would have been greater for both but for the plunder of the Government. But if any Government, of whatever form, that of an Autocrat or a Republic, takes on itself all the business of a nation, it needs little foresight to predict the result. Everything will be a failure: it is proverbial that Government work is always the worst done and the best paid, and under the universal share system, the profits would be unscrupulously absorbed by the agents, accountable only to themselves, to everybody and nobody. The abuse would become still more gigantic if the Government were also to take on itself to be sellers and dealers as well as producers; for the improvers of society have declared war against all the agents who stand between the labourer and the consumer. It is scarcely possible to conceive the misery that would be caused by such a system, supposing it could be established. When portions of it have been carried into effect by the Government of France, it is time to protest against any advance towards it here. It is a mere reversion to barbarism; the fear of competition is the terror of the skillless idler, the coward or weakling who will not take his part in the great battle of life, and thinks all the honour or advantage gained by those who do as so much taken from himself.

There is another view of the question, which ought not to be lost sight of by the working classes themselves. By what means do men of energy among them rise? By the industry and talents that enable them by degrees to pass through those ranks in the great army of industry that stretch like a chain from the employer to the man who works with his hands. They have been created by necessity and convenience, not by fraud; if they are proscribed as unjust and abolished, the mass of workers becomes isolated, cut off from the means of elevating itself; the lower steps of the ladder, which must be ascended first, are destroyed. And this evil will be inflicted without any beneficial result; the measure will not increase consumption, nor demand for labour, nor the wages of it. It will not even increase the proportions in which the present amount of them are distributed. Things will be certain, after a time, to return to the channel, necessity and all the arrangements of society have worn for them. If by a kind of "self-denying ordinance," working men renounce these functions themselves, they will gradually fall into the hands of others.

There is, no doubt, much jealousy and ill-will excited among many trades by what our neighbours call the *exploitation* of his fellows made by some one of the body who takes a kind of contract, standing, as they term it, between the main employer and the labourer. But, if inquiry were made, a superiority of some kind would be found in the individual who combines others for any operation. All our railroads have been built by the system of contracts and sub-contracts, down to job-work and piece-work in infinitely small divisions. How many labouring men have laid the foundation of an independence by taking advantage of this system. It requires self-denial and application, which the dissolute and incapable will not exercise; and men will account for a superiority in another by any cause rather than the true one. Hence, these sub-employers are in France denounced as fraudulent sharpers, in short, thieves; and the law is invoked to regulate what law was never meant to apply to; and contracts of this kind are at present illegal, under the decree of the Republic.

How much better the working classes are for the measure, may be seen in the confusion which this meddling, though it has not caused it altogether, has been the means of increasing. While contending about the way in which work shall or shall not be done, work is disappearing, and there is none to do. It will soon begin to be a welcome blessing in any shape, by contract or in any other way. We believe, if the working classes of France were polled, the advocates of this crushing down of all competition would be found in the minority. It is not the able or the honest who feel aggrieved by the rise of a fellow-man in condition; it is the mean and envious. There is an abundance of love for equality in France which springs from the same root. Disappointed artists—disappointed because they have mistaken their calling—would, but for the manifest impossibility, petition the Government to decree equality of genius; and there may be literary aspirants who think it hard that a knowledge of spelling should be requisite in the career of letters, even under a Republic: they are the kind of men who have taken the universe under their protection, and would reform all abuses of Government and property by suppressing one and seizing the other. It is to be hoped they are not the largest in numbers, though they are at present the loudest in voice; for their interpretation of liberty distorts the word into a resemblance of the worst of despotisms, and their idea of the duties and powers of a Government would take the world back into slavery.

SAINT PATRICK'S BALL.

YESTERDAY week, Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated by a splendid Ball given at Dublin Castle, with that princely hospitality for which the Viceregal circle is so eminently distinguished. The Drawing-room, the Presence-chamber, and the suite of apartments adjoining Saint Patrick's Hall, were thrown open for the occasion; and herein their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon received a brilliant assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion. At half-past ten o'clock, their Excellencies, attended by Mr. Corry Connellan, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, and a splendid staff, entered St. Patrick's Hall, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous retinue of the nobility and gentry. Their Excellencies having reached the Throne, exchanged courtesies with a great number of the company at either side of the corridor. Dancing was then commenced, and kept up with great spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

Supper was served in the Round Room, the passage to which was opened from the Long Room, through the Billiard-room; and here was presented the fairy scene which our Artist has depicted. The means by which this bower was constructed, were as ingenious as the design is meritorious. First, the billiard-table was converted into the base of a succession of festooned arches, diminishing gradually from the approach, and terminating at the extreme end of the room, where was placed a large pier glass, which gave the whole an enchanting effect. The arches were formed of slender osiers, entwined with flowering shrubs and evergreens, orange and citron trees, interspersed with ornamental cages, in which song-birds heightened the illusion by their warblings. At intervals were placed a variety of beautiful exotics; and, amongst them, the *Azalea indica alba*, and the *Azalea Smithii*, in gorgeous array of flower, presented conical garlands of the richest glow. In the centre was a small fountain; and at either end of the table were large glass vases, in which sported brilliant gold fish: the whole being brilliantly illuminated by jets of gas. The credit of the design and execution of this graceful work is due to Mr. Brophy.

Amongst the company were:—Prince George of Cambridge. The Lord and Lady Mayoress. *Ladies*: Howth and Fingall. *Countesses*: Clanfearns and Fingall. Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda. *Lords*: Guillemore, C. Russell, R. Tylour, Fuslieur Guards; S. Compton, 85th Regiment; St. Lawrence, Castlemaine. Baroness Prochaska. *Honourables*: H. P. Vereker, W. Maxwell, J. Creighton, D.L., R. H. Hutchinson. The Hon. Lady Lynch Blasse. *Honourables*: Mrs. Plunket, Robert Plunket, Mrs. Robert Plunket, Mrs. Robinson, Chief Justice Doherty. The Attorney-General. The High Sheriff of Dublin. Alderman Kinahan. High Sheriff of the County Dublin. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., D.L., County Wexford. *Sirs*: E. Blakeney, N. Fitzsimon, D.L.; T. Butler, M. D. Masy, Bart.; W. Leeson, J. Bombraine, R. Le-

vinge, R. Harty, Bart.; E. Berough, Bart.; D. Roche, R. Baker. *Ladies*: Blakeney, E. Plunkett, Palmer, Guillemore, Fitzsimon, Butler, M. Plunkett, Talbot de Malahide, Cuffe, G. Vandeleur, D. Masy, W. Baron, Harty, E. Berough. *Colonels*: Turner, Graves, Vandeleur, Sir J. Rowland, Eustace, High Sheriff of Kildare. *Lieutenant-Colonels*: H. H. Farquhar, Pratt, Warren, C.B., 53rd Regt.; Halifax, 75th Regt.; Blackney. *Captains*, R.N.: King, R. B. Crawford, Mansfield, Gordon. *Majors*: Blackburn, 85th Regt.; Wilson, R.A.; Hugart, 7th Hrs.; Dalzell, Burdett, 17th Lancers; Cockburne, Vickers, R.E.; H. G. Edwards, Dillon. *Lieutenants*, R.N.: Brereton, J. Grant Raymond. *Captains*: Maenama, Lindsay, Gren. Gds.; Everard, 60th Rifles; W. Dillon, Royal Staff Corps; Mills, Studdart, Bombay Engineers; Isacke, 89th Regt.; Adamson, 38th Regt.; J. W. Russell, Adj. Royal Dublin Regt.; Foley, R. Grange, Lugard, Royal Engineers; H. D. White, 6th Dragoon Gds.; Grange, Henderson, Routh, 23rd Fus.; Percy, A. Butler, 25th Regt.; McIntyre, Grant, 85th Regt.; Stuart, 49th Regt.; Annesley, 63rd Regt.; Adams, C. W. Grange, 1st West India Regiment; King, 55th Regt.; G. M. Dawson, 14th Dragoons; Croker, J. G. Irvine, G. W. Vesey, Knollys, 75th Regt.; G. E. Powell, Igoe, 17th Lancers; Johnstone, P. H. B. Phillips, R.A.; W. Wynne, Royal Fus.; E. Hickey, 75th Regt.; C. C. Shute, Enniskillen Gds.; Willett, 17th Lancers; Clifford, Henry, 48th Regt. *Doctors*: Halliday, Croker King, J. Moore Nelligan, Macaulay, Sinclair, Freke, Cooke Taylor, L.L.D.; Palmer, Johns, George Porter, Nugent, Seymour, Francis Battersby, Leeson, Thomas R. Mitchell, Thorpe, Stewart, J. Lardner Burke, Charles F. Stephenson, Meekings, William Hely, Elliott, Fawcett, J. H. Corbett, Nuttall, Fox, White, Crampton, Corrigan, D. F. Brady, Banon. Besides a long list of gentry, whose names fill an entire column of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

We understand that the Countess of Clarendon, with a view to encourage the Irish poplin trade, ordered a Dublin manufacturer to supply, from her own designs, a gold tissue dress, which she wore on the above occasion; and her Excellency also intimated a wish that all ladies who might attend the festivities at the Castle should wear dresses of Irish poplin.

Her Excellency's dress was a magnificent dress and tunic of dahlia and gold Irish poplin, trimmed with shamrocks, in green and gold; berthe of lace, made at the Castlecomer School; superb plume, and a profusion of diamonds. This splendid specimen of the Irish loom was manufactured to her Excellency's express desire, by Mr. Reynolds, of Grafton-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

AUSTRIA.—REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

Even in stagnant Austria the spirit of Revolution has displayed itself; and, as is ever the case under despotic Governments, on the first excitement the people have been most recklessly and causelessly massacred. However, mingled with these sad details comes most gratifying news. We learn by way of Hamburg that Prince Metternich has been dismissed, and all demands of the people granted by the Emperor.

Letters received in London from Vienna *via* Ostend, dated on the evening of the 14th, state that the Archduke Albert, the Commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on a procession of students, who were about to present a petition, on the 15th instant, demanding the same reforms as those conceded in other parts of Germany. Many were killed and wounded, and amongst the slain were many mere spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the city, which was garrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour that the post left, Vienna was in the hands of the citizens and students, to whom the task of maintaining order had been confided by the Emperor.

Reports were circulated in Vienna of serious riots in the neighbouring country. Several factories had been burnt.

All business was at a stand-still. The following details, giving a sketch of the rise and progress of the insurrection, are from the *Hamburg Borsenhalle* of March 17:—

The opening of the Session of the Lower Austrian Chamber of Deputies yesterday brought together such a large concourse of the upper classes, that even the deputies had a difficulty in effecting an entrance.

The business of the day was commenced, but scarcely half an hour had elapsed when a mass of people forced their way into the hall, and several individuals demanded in a loud tone radical reforms in the constitution. Count Montecuculi, Marshal of the Diet, who possesses great popularity and judgment, said a few words, and promised to submit to the Emperor the petition which had the day before been decided upon by the representatives; and accordingly, accompanied by an immense body of the populace, immediately repaired to the palace. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in gaining access to the Archduke Ludwig, Chief of the Home Department, by whom he was informed that there was no disposition to make concessions. It was, however, determined to await the result of a Cabinet Council, which was immediately summoned. The Marshal of the Diet, and the people who accompanied him, waited in vain for their determination from twelve to four o'clock; and when the result was communicated to the large body of people assembled without, the indignation of the people knew no bounds. The students headed the multitude, and harangued them from the steps of the House of Assembly. The tumult continually increased, and the mob amounted to from 60,000 to 100,000 men. Suddenly the troops appeared, and fired among the people to disperse them; many persons were killed and many wounded. Meanwhile the number of troops and the mass of the people increased still more: four pieces of cannon were placed upon St. Stephen's Platz, and the cannoniers stood by the guns with burning matches in their hands. The workmen attacked the bureaux of the police, and some barricades were erected. The alarm drum was beat and the Burgher Guard called out. The Burgher Guard speedily appeared armed, and were received by the populace with loud acclamations. They now repaired *en masse* to the palace, and were informed that Prince Metternich had given in his resignation, and that the wishes of the people should be attended to.

The people were perfectly satisfied with this declaration, and paraded the streets with demonstrations of joy till midnight. By command of the police the city was illuminated. Save the destruction of the police-office no damage was done in the city, but all the shops were closed by way of precaution. The students, who patrolled all night with the Burgher Guard, were supplied by the Government with arms from the arsenal.

The city gates were closed during the commotions, and troops stationed in order to prevent ingress from the environs. The people, however, forced the gates, and then made their way into the city. The consternation which prevailed cannot be described, and it was, of course, quite impossible to transact any business at the Bourse.

No disturbances took place during the night; but, as the troops were still drawn up in front of the military establishment, a renewal of yesterday's scene was greatly apprehended; and, accordingly, at ten o'clock in the morning, a deputation of eight armed burghers repaired to the palace to declare that the burghers would guarantee the peace of the city if the military were withdrawn. After a long deliberation this was agreed to, and the various posts are now occupied by the Burgher Guard, which, in conjunction with burghers not in uniform, but carrying red and white banners, patrolled the streets and maintained order.

The following proclamation of the Emperor, in the *Wiener Gazette* of the 14th inst., has not given satisfaction:—

"To secure the peace of this capital, which has been so gravely disturbed, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command that all the students, with the exception of foreigners, shall be put under arms, subject to suitable regulations. His Majesty expects that the Burgher Guard will strengthen itself as much as possible, and co-operate energetically for the preservation of peace. His Majesty has already formed a committee to deliberate upon measures suitable to the present exigencies, and will add to it, not only members of the state, but also of the civic body. His Majesty expects that a new proof of his paternal care will be seen in these measures, and that peace will be restored; otherwise his Majesty would, with pain, be compelled to call in the force of arms."

In consequence of new representations the Emperor has since accorded liberty of the press and the establishment of a National Guard. The latter is to be organised by Count Hoyos.

The deliberations respecting the other concessions still continue.

To-day no business whatever was done at the Bourse. Prince Metternich, Chancellor of State of the Household and of the Court, has resigned his post into the hands of his Majesty the Emperor, and fled to his estates in Moravia. Had he fallen into the hands of the people, nothing could have saved him. His villa on the Rennweg has been sacked and demolished by the mob. The formation of a new Ministry is said to have been confided to Count Kolowrat and Count Montecuculi.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 14th, says:—"In walking through the town this afternoon I met Mr. Styles, the American Minister. He tells me that he was accidentally very near to the Landhaus when the firing took place yesterday, little dreaming that such an attack would be made on an unarmed people; he had only just time to take refuge in the Walner Strasse, and six men were shot dead within a very short distance of the place where he was. The Archduke Albrecht is said to have left Vienna. Unfortunately Count Windischgrätz, who is appointed to succeed him, is a very hot-headed man, and has no idea but that of coercing the people by main force."

The soldiers fired on the people on the preceding day in four different parts of the town—the Herr Gasse, the Hof, the Juden Platz, and the Kärntner Strasse. In the latter, an officer was obliged to dismount from his horse, and a wounded man, with his head bound up, was set upon it by the people, and carried round the town amid general execration. The German Grenadiers were the first to shed blood. The number killed in the suburbs and on the glacis is considerable. Many were shot in attempting to set fire to the Imperial stables opposite the Burg Thor. The number of those whose bodies have hitherto been taken to the Allgemeine Krankenhaus is 130, and the total slain is reckoned at nearly 300. Of the numerous deputations which went to the Burg in the course of the day, not one was admitted to the Emperor's presence, and for a long time not a single member of the Imperial Family was visible; all were referred to Windischgrätz, of whose unpopularity I have already spoken. With great difficulty one was at last admitted to the Archduke Ludwig. He did not say much, but made enquiry as to the state of things in the faubourgs. At one time he was generally reported that he had resigned, but this was sworn to be false, as he afterwards attached his signature to the proclamation. The Emperor was represented to be unwell. To the general request that he would show himself to the people, an answer was returned that he would do so on the day following day (Wednesday).

The same Correspondent writing on March 15, says:—"The night has been perfectly quiet, and, except the usual assemblage and

marshaling of the students, who still retain their arms, there is no unusual bustle. Count Hoyos is nominated to the command of the National Guard.

Three o'clock, p.m. It was announced this morning, about eleven o'clock, that Prince Windischgrätz had been removed from the command, and Prince Lichtenstein, who is very popular, appointed in his place. I had previously gone on to the rampart, and seen some of the preparations which had been made for defence in case the Burg should be attacked. Both the Franzens Platz itself, and the place between the Burg and the Burg Thor, were fully occupied with troops. On both sides of the Burg Thor, and by the end of the Burg, cannon were in readiness; and outside the Burg, towards the Michaeli Platz, and commanding the whole length of the Kohl-market, were two cannon, with lighted matches, ready to fire at a moment's notice. About twelve o'clock I walked out to see how things looked in the Maria Hilf. The guard-house at the lines, and the buildings which served for the persons employed to collect the *octroi*, were a mere shell, the embers still smoking. The gates are gone, and everything enters without paying either toll or duty. In the whole length of the Maria Hilf, Haupt Strasse, &c., not a lamp-post is left standing. A baker's just within the lines has been completely gutted by the mob, and in the suburb outside I perceived several shops, where goods, shelves, counter—everything was gone. Further on, on the left, the Gemeinde-haus, of Braunhirschen, a large building three stories high, had been ransacked by the rioters. One party took possession, and threw everything movable out of the windows (amongst other things, two pianos from the second storey), while the mob below seized and carried them off. To-day the National Guard is busied in making search for the stolen property, and apprehending the depredators. It is said that more than 120 have been taken prisoners. I myself saw 29 men, women, and children marched off under a strong escort. Proceeding a little further, I met two battalions of infantry, come from St. Polten. They had marched all the night, and were bespattered with mud and seemed very exhausted. Another battalion has arrived from Olmutz. In the city there is order, but great political excitement still continues, there being a general cry for a fair representative assembly.

The Bürgermeister, a very unpopular man, has been removed, and it is said that M. Arthaber, an extensive manufacturer, and well known as a patron of art, has been appointed in his room.

The Emperor of Austria had issued the following decree, dated the 14th instant:—

"Considering the present political circumstances, we have resolved to assemble round our throne the States of our German and Slavonian kingdoms, as also the central congregations of our Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in order to consult them respecting legislative and administrative questions. We have accordingly directed that their re-union take place on the 3d of July at furthest, if they cannot meet at an earlier date."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 14th instant, the official gazette of the Austrian Government, contains the following:—"His Imperial Majesty, influenced by the intentions of his paternal heart, has accorded, 1st. Full liberty of the press. 2d. The formation of a National Guard, for which all citizens are invited to enrol themselves. The troops have completely evacuated the city, which is now entrusted to the guard of the inhabitants, in whom his Imperial Majesty places all his confidence."

On the 15th, the Emperor took a drive in his carriage through several of the principal streets of the capital, accompanied by his brother. The people wanted to take the horses from the carriage and draw it themselves, but at the express instance of the Emperor they refrained from such an act of severity.

Letters of the 16th inform us that a Provisional Council has been appointed, composed of the following popular members:—The Baron Stifet, Baron Doppelhof, Starnetz, Meyer, and Roberts. Count d'Apponi has resigned his office of Grand Chancellor of Hungary.

On the preceding day, the mob erected a gallows in front of Prince Metternich's palace, and inflicted capital punishment on the effigy of its most unpopular proprietor. This exhibition continued during the entire day, nor did the authorities dare to check it.

The *Austrian Observer* also announces the return of the Archduke Palatine Stephen from Presburg, on the morning of the 16th. The people took the horses from his carriage, and drew it themselves into the Palace at Vienna.

According to advices from Vienna of the 17th the city was resuming its wonted appearance. The shops and the counting-houses were open, business was done on the Exchange, and friendly intercourse again took place. Towards noon nearly all the National Guard, which was already very numerous and well-disciplined, were drawn up near the University. The Emperor frequently appeared among his enthusiastic people, and was received in the densely-crowded streets with thundering applause.

His Majesty even went to the University and addressed some gracious words to the academic youths, who were armed, and presented a fine and manly appearance.

A torchlight procession was to take place in the evening. Advices from Prague, of the 15th inst., state that a telegraphic despatch received in that city, announcing the fall of Prince Metternich and the concessions of the Emperor, had produced the happiest effect. A general enthusiasm prevailed, and the air was filled with shouts of "Long live the Emperor Ferdinand!"

ITALY.

Our letters from Rome of the 9th inst. state that the Carnival had passed over quietly, the authorities having suppressed the *moccolletti*, or procession with lighted tapers, on the last night, lest it should lead to some disturbance.

The new Roman Cabinet was composed as follows:—Cardinal Antonelli, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Gaetano Recchi, Minister of the Interior; M. Sturbinetti, of Justice; Monsignor Morichini, of Finance; M. Marco Minghetti, of Public Works; Prince Aldobrandini, of War; M. Galetti, of Police; Cardinal Mezzofanti, of Public Instruction; and Count Pasolini, of Commerce.

The *Gazetta di Roma* of the 9th inst. has the following official notification:—"The commission appointed by his Holiness to devise a system of Government with those stable ameliorations which correspond with the present circumstances of Italy yesterday brought its labours to a close, and has presented the result to his Holiness, who has deigned to command the immediate convocation of the Sacred College in Consistory for to-morrow and Monday next (the 13th), in order that measures may be taken for the regular publication of the report of the commission."

The Constitution, or *Statuto*, would be proclaimed on the 14th. The Roman bank had temporarily suspended its payments, in consequence of not receiving the specie it expected from different parts of Italy. This measure had spread the greatest alarm among the holders of notes and the small traders. A sacrilege had been committed in the church of St. Peter. The shrine, containing the head of St. Andrew, with about 30,000 crowns' worth of jewels, was forced open, on the 10th, and the precious relics stolen.

The *Risorgimento* of the 17th instant brings accounts from Milan of the 15th. The Viceroy was to leave on the following day for an estate in Germany, whither he had caused to be conveyed his library, museum, and all his private property. The seat of the Government would, it was believed, be transferred from Milan to Verona for greater security, being there placed under the protection of the fortifications, which extend from Legnano to Saltzburg.

The *Piedmontese Official Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces that the King had appointed the following Ministry:—M. Cesare Balbo, President of the Council; M. Lorenzo Pareto, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Vincenzo Ricca, Minister of the Interior; M. Revel, of Finance; M. Sclopis, of Grace and Justice; M. Desambrosio, of Public Works; General Franzini, of War; and Bon-Compagni, of Public Instruction.

A letter from Naples says:—"The question of Sicily appears solved. Scovazzo, who had retired so honourably from the Ministry, is appointed Minister for Sicilian affairs at Naples. Ruggiero Settimo, President of the Provisional Government, has been named Viceroy; and Scordio, Monte Arso, and Calvi, Presidents of the different Committees of the Provisional Government, have been named Ministers. The Parliament of Sicily is convoked for the 25th. The proclamation issued by the Sicilians for that convocation, and the electoral law, have been recognised by the King. Every Sicilian is an elector, and to be eligible to election must possess a revenue of 18 ounces (about 230*l.*). As to the questions common to the two kingdoms, the two Parliaments will endeavour to place themselves in accord. In the event of their not agreeing, the difficulties will be solved by Charles Albert and the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and if their resolutions are not satisfactory, Pope Pius IX. will be referred to as the final arbitrator. Lord Minto has left for Palermo in a line-of-battle ship, in tow of a steam-frigate. He is the bearer of the above-mentioned determinations to the Sicilians. The latter have thus obtained all they desired. Lord Minto is accompanied by Brigadier-General Starella and his brother, also a general officer, both Sicilians. They contributed in the most efficacious manner to prevent bloodshed at Naples. They are charged with the organisation of the Sicilian army, and the latter is to be the commandant of the citadel at Messina, which will tend much to tranquillise the inhabitants of that town."

GERMAN STATES.

HANOVER.—A deputation from various States waited on the King on the 17th instant, to enforce the claims of the people to various reforms. His Majesty, after hearing several of its members, asked time for consideration; but the delay was objected to, as altogether needless, and in half an hour the King's reply was made known to them. This important document grants, first, freedom of the press; secondly, the convention and public deliberation of the States; thirdly, an amnesty for all political offences. Nor were the rest of their demands rejected, although the Royal reply in that respect is less specific, and therefore less satisfactory.

BADEN.—The peasantry in Baden and Franconia revolted against their landlords and princes, and indulged in all sorts of crimes. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 19th instant publishes a decree of the Grand Duke of Baden, granting a general amnesty for political offences. A half battery of artillery, coming from Carlsruhe, passed through Freyburg of Brigau, on the 14th, proceeding to Constance, where the majority of the people was armed, and demanded the establishment of the Republic.

Serious riots had occurred at Solingen, Magdeburg, Königsberg, &c. The Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt had recognized the French Republic.

BAVARIA.—In Munich, on the 16th, further disturbances had taken place, and the general agitation still continued to rise rather than sink. The whole feelings of the people, however, were directed solely against the Countess of Landsfeld (Lola Montes) and her student friends; and the last demonstrations, it seems, had taken place in the idea that she was again concealed in the town, either in the palace or in the police building. Several troops of people were hunting the country round, and were entering several *châteaux* with the idea of finding the obnoxious Countess or some of the Lolites concealed.

Riots had also taken place in Luxembourg on the 17th; the purpose of the demonstration appears to have been directed against the Bishop. The peasant riots in Wurtemberg and Baden have taken a peaceful turn, owing to the judicious co-operation of the feudal lords, the Government, and the people. The Prince of Hohenlohe-Hechingen, who was reported to have fled, was quietly residing in that town. The reports of the castles burnt by the peasants were found to have been greatly exaggerated. The town of Constance was quiet, united with the rest of Germany against a Republic, but demanding with their brethren the United Fatherland.

The principle of the National Parliament has been acknowledged by the Committee of the Diet at Frankfurt by a great majority, and the chief points of the national project are agreed to.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon state that the country is quiet, but fears are entertained that with the approach of spring discord and confusion would be again renewed. The British fleet left the Tagus on the 9th, for Cork, leaving the *Hove* only for diplomatic purposes. The French war-steamer, the *Solon*, arrived at Lisbon on the 12th, having on board Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, but they sailed again the next day for England. No salute was fired on their arrival. The English Conservatorial Court has just been extinguished, but there is little doubt, under the altered circumstances of the French Republican Government, that the Queen will not only relax in her unfriendly disposition towards us, but also in the tyrannical oppression exerted upon her own population. It is said that negotiations have already been opened with the leading members of the Liberal party. What with the downfall of Louis Philippe, and the withdrawal of our fleet from the Tagus, the Queen and her favourites, the Cabrais, are described to be in an awful state of alarm.

SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 14th. The bill for granting extraordinary powers to the Ministers passed the Senate on the 13th, by 84 votes to 12. The city was perfectly tranquil.

DENMARK.

The changes which have been for some time expected in the Danish cabinet were officially announced on the 14th instant. M. V. Stemen, Minister of Justice, and President of the Danish Chancery, is to be removed from all his functions on the 1st of April next, and has been appointed Lord High Chamberlain. M. Oersted has been removed, as member of the Danish Chancery and Procurator-General, to the office of private minister of state, and member of the committee for revising the project of the constitution. M. Von Badenfleth, Minister of State, has been appointed Minister of Justice and President of the Danish Chancery; and M. Algreenstein to the post of Procurator-General.

RUSSIA.

Advices to the 11th from St. Petersburg mention that the Emperor has given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war footing. His Imperial Majesty, it is said, feels bound to adopt this step by the terms of existing treaties with other powers, and, in the event of a necessity arising, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against the destructive advance of revolutionists and anarchists.

INDIA.

Despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received; but there is no news of any interest. The country was generally healthy.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Advices from New York to the 4th instant have been received. Two American men of war had been ordered to Venezuela, to prevent any further attempts at massacre in the Caracas. The Senate was still considering the treaty with Mexico, on which a final vote was to be taken on the 4th instant. It was thought it would be rejected, and commissioners appointed to negotiate the peace on a new basis. Trade was moderately active.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord HARDINGE took his seat for the first time. An address of congratulation was then, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, unanimously voted to her Majesty on the addition of another Princess to the Royal Family. Lord CAMPBELL, in Lord Denman's absence, laid upon the table of the house a Bill for the Prevention of the Accumulation of Actions in Courts of Law. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of another Princess.—The motion, which was seconded by Sir R. PEEL, was carried unanimously.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE INCOME TAX.

On the motion that the report from the Committee of Ways and Means be brought up, Mr. HUME observed that he would offer no further opposition at present to the progress of the bill for continuing the Income Tax; but he hoped that, when it was read a second time, the Government would consent to refer it to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of depriving the tax of its inequalities.

Mr. SLANEY was in favour of the Income Tax on principle; and it was because he was so that he implored the Government to modify it in some way or other, so as to make it press more justly on all classes.

Sir DE LACY EVANS concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Hume, and expressed himself to the effect that the Government had been intimidated into the proposal of the bill containing the tax in its present shape.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured the House that in no respect had the Government been intimidated into proposing the bill continuing the alleged inequalities of the Income Tax. He himself had given the subject the best attention in his power. He did not mean to say that there was not something plausible in the scheme for its modification which had been adverted to, but the more that he had investigated into the whole subject, the less able was he to divine any plan which would not lead to injustices still more gross than those which were involved in the tax in its present form. He was still ready, however, to give every consideration in his power to any plan for its modification which might be submitted.

After a few words from Dr. BOWRING, Mr. COBDEN, in reply to a remark which had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the Income Tax was levied in this country in the same way as in foreign countries, observed that in no other country was there an Income Tax at all; in proof of which he cited the authority of Mr. M'Gregor. There were some foreign countries in which direct taxation was levied to a large amount, but there was no other country but this in the civilized world, in which a tax was levied upon profits.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the same authority as was relied upon by Mr. Cobden, replied that in the State of South Carolina a tax upon trade and profits was levied.

Mr. HORSMAN said that the Government, in alleging that no plan could be devised by which the present vexatious features of the Income Tax could be removed, put itself in collision with the public at large. It would give general satisfaction if the Government would listen to the suggestion to submit the bill to the inquiry of a Select Committee.

Mr. M'GREGOR admitted that in the state of South Carolina, for local purposes, a tax upon trades and profits was levied. In Frankfurt the Senate had power, in certain cases, to levy a similar tax, and the same might be said of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. He admitted the difficulties which existed in the way of a proper modification of the tax; but there was no reason to believe that such modification was impossible, and he hoped that the Government would not shrink from attempting it.

Mr. TRELAWNY took the opportunity briefly to explain his reasons for supporting the Income Tax.

Lord J. RUSSELL would not then discuss the question of submitting the bill to a select committee, as a fitter opportunity for entering into it would soon present itself. If the objections to the Income Tax were so wide spread as Mr. Horsman represented them to be, he much feared that discontent would not be put an end to, even were the honourable and learned gentleman's own favourite modification of it adopted.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD protested, in the name of his constituents, against the tax, in its present form.

The report was then received, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

SUPPLY.—NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply. Mr. WARD, in moving a vote of £1,425,308 to cover the expense of a naval force of 27,500 men, 2000 boys, and 13,500 marines—43,000 in all—addressed the Committee at some length, in vindication of the estimates for the present year, and held out hopes that reductions to the extent of £606,853 might be effected in framing them for the next and future years.

Mr. HUME treated the motion for any more money as a breach of faith on the part of the Government with the House, the understanding having been that no more money would be asked for until the Committee on the Estimates had reported to the House. Besides, he was about to move as an amendment a reduction in the number of men; and he did not see how he could move such an amendment to a vote for a grant of money. The usual mode of proceeding was first to vote the number of men.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that it was not customary to vote the number of men in Committee. Mr. Hume's course, in these circumstances, was to move for a reduction in the sum to be voted for the wages of the men.

Mr. GLADSTONE did not agree with the right honourable gentleman, and quoted the journals of last year to show that a vote of the number of men required had preceded the vote for the sum to be granted for their wages.

Sir J. GRAHAM concurred with Mr. Gladstone, and expressed his surprise that the estimates, as this year presented to the House, involved a departure from the usual practice in framing them.

Mr. CONRY confirmed the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, by observing that the custom was to vote the number of men before a sum was voted for their wages.

After some further conversation, Mr. WARD admitted that a mistake had been committed, for which he alone was to blame, by accidentally submitting the one vote before the other.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM then asked what the vote was which was really before the Committee?

Mr. BERNAL read to the effect, that 43,000 men be employed on sea service. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUME observed, that that was as it should be, and proceeded to attack the estimates generally, and this vote in particular, maintaining that, as we were at peace with all the world, and as there was no immediate prospect of war, great reductions should and could safely be made. If the economists went too far in favour of reduced expenditure, the conduct of Mr. Ward was more inexplicable, in glorying, as he did, in extravagance. Reduction, so far as our naval establishments went, depended upon a reduction in the number of men. A reduction of 15,000 men might be effected in all, but the amendment which he then wished to submit was to reduce the number of men from 43,000 to 36,000. Had the estimates not been increased during the last few years, we might have done without the Income Tax altogether, and been now all the richer by its amount. He concluded by moving his amendment.

Mr. CONRY defended the estimates of the late Government, and hoped that the Committee would support the motion submitted by the Government in preference to the amendment.

Mr. B. COCHRANE based his opposition to the amendment upon the present aspect of affairs in Europe.

After a few words from Mr. AGLIONY and Mr. C. BRUCE,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM observed, that the decision of the Committee on that occasion was fraught with great and mighty consequences, and he hoped that no passing considerations of minor importance would lead them to an erroneous vote. The right hon. gentleman then, in reply to some strictures which he conceived had fallen from Mr. Ward, upon the administration of the Admiralty when he himself was First Lord, under the Government of Earl Grey, defended that administration, drawing a broad line of distinction between "prudent parsimony" and "prodigal expenditure." Mr. Ward seemed to contend that because the expenditure in former years had been large, it should be continued at a large figure now. But if it was large during the time when the late Government was in power, it should be borne in mind that Government found the Chinese war dragging its slow length along on coming into office; that in 1844 a serious misunderstanding arose with the Government of France; and that in 1846 a similar misunderstanding occurred with America. If the naval expenditure was then large, these were reasons why it had been made so. It was not always the duty of a Government to state to the House all the grounds on which it required a certain amount of force. The vote of the force demanded was in some degree a vote of confidence. As to the circumstances under which the present force was demanded, he had no objection to giving his individual opinion as a private member of the House. To France a large standing army was necessary as a means of defence, and her possession of it was not justly an object of jealousy to Great Britain. But, on the other hand, great naval preparations, on the part of France, she having no distant colonies to defend, did not appear to him in the light of a defensive policy, but of an offensive policy, which demanded the close attention of the Executive Government of this country, and the patriotic attention of its representatives. The misunderstanding which had arisen in 1844 between the two countries had ultimately, from a variety of circumstances, almost ripened into a national hostility. Immense additions were made to the outlays of France upon her naval force. In such circumstances the British Government would have neglected its duty if it had not made preparations of defence adequate to those of an offensive character being made on the other side of the Channel. France had at this moment great means of attack. The assailant had always the advantage in concentrating his force, and unless Great Britain stood at the head of the maritime powers, at all times and in all circumstances,—above all, if she was not without dispute the mistress of the British Channel, he was satisfied that these intact shores, on which a foreign enemy had not trodden for centuries, might be subjected to the disgrace of actual invasion, when the battle for our national independence would not be fought on the seas, but within the limits of our native land. When Lord John Russell proposed the estimates a month ago, the force demanded did not appear to him to be excessive. Under the altered circumstances of the present moment, could it be considered so? But he entreated the Government not to be now dragged into a discussion of these circumstances. If it would have been unwise a month ago to have diminished the naval force, this was certainly not the moment when the right arm of the country should be paralyzed or shortened in the slightest degree. He hoped the Government would not be driven to state all their reasons for resisting the amendment; but he was sure that if they (the Government) resisted it manfully, the House would support them. Whilst he was for maintaining the present number of men, he was not willing to take Mr. Ward's view of the case, and say that large reductions might not be made in some departments of the Admiralty. Mr. Cobden and others had found fault with the distribution of our squadrons, and particularly with the large squadron which had been lying in the Tagus. But they had the authority of Nelson himself to the effect that the Tagus was the best station for us in Europe, even for the purposes of home defence. He (Sir J. Graham) could not consider a fleet in the Tagus but as one equally available for the Channel as for the Mediterranean. Enormous expense was perhaps unnecessarily incurred on the coast of Africa, and great expense had, in his opinion, been very unnecessarily incurred by the presence of a large squadron in the Rio Plata. He thought, on the whole, that, without endangering our defence, or diminishing our strength, great savings might be effected. But, as to the present vote, he could not consent to a diminution of the number of men, when he considered the existing state of affairs, both at home and abroad.

After some observations from Lord SEYMOUR and Lord INGESTRE, in opposition to the amendment,

Mr. COBDEN entered his protest against the doctrine that the Executive Government was alone responsible for the estimates and expenditure on the navy. The responsibility lay with the House. He also protested against the proposition that the House should not be informed of all the reasons which induced the Government to demand a certain amount of force. Step by step had the expenditure been increased; the Government taking advantage of every opportunity for increasing it, but no opportunity was ever taken for its reduction. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to expose what he termed the "state pretence that our navy protected our commerce." The navy estimates more than counterbalanced all the profits received by our shipowners. As to the political part of the question, he observed that France, in measuring her naval power, took ours as the standard. It was England, by the constant increase of her naval establishments, that had impelled France, step by step, to increase hers, and when the Government here was called upon to reduce, it pointed to the conduct of France as its justification for enormous outlays. The two countries were playing at a game of which children might be ashamed. The two Governments should arrest their progress in this respect, by dealing frankly with each other, and mutually reducing their armaments. This would be done were there a sincere desire at head-quarters to reduce expenditure. The whole expenditure of America, during a time of war, was only two-thirds of the expenditure of this country on the navy, army, and ordnance alone, in a time of peace. If the expenditure now meditated were voted, he was ready to impose it exclusively upon all those who had incomes of £150 a year and upwards; so that no further taxation should fall upon the working classes. The heavy burdens laid upon the people were the primary cause of the revolutions which were now sweeping over Europe. One great danger lay in our financial difficulties—a danger enhanced by the illicit intercourse carried on between the Government and the Bank of England. Our financial difficulties had nothing to do with a falling revenue, but with an inordinate expenditure.

Admiral DUNDAS, in reply to Mr. Cobden's speech at Manchester some months ago, reflecting upon the navy, and containing charges which he partly repeated in his speech just delivered, read a letter from Admiral Parker, which called forth an explanation from Mr. Cobden, in which he reiterated his charges, and defied the Government to disprove them.

After a few words from Colonel TYNTE,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he did not rise to defend the navy, as "the blood of Douglas could protect itself." In addressing himself to the question before the House, the noble Lord defended the Government from the charge of incurring an inordinate and unnecessary expenditure in seeking to maintain the force at present at the disposal of the Government. The extent of our commerce and of our colonial possessions was such as to require a large naval force for their protection; and he protested against the doctrine of Mr. Cobden, that the navy was of no material service in this respect. If the honourable gentleman's argument was correct, that the navy was useless, because our squadrons were sometimes lying apparently idle in certain ports, it would be equally cogent against the army and police whom we saw around us, and who were not always engaged in the avocations for which they were maintained. He could tell the honourable gentleman that the navy of this country was of great utility, not only to it, but to the interests of universal peace, although that navy was not always employed in hostile operations. And although the honourable gentleman seemed to think that there was no danger in the present state of affairs, because the ploughman and the weaver did not dread invasion, there were others, more competent to judge, who did; and in these circumstances it was not likely that this country would strip itself of its protection, and rely exclusively on the paltry pretences in this respect of Free Trade, the sound doctrines of which he had frequently defended. (Hear.) In adverting to the present state of Europe, the noble Lord observed that, if any reasoning man had thought, some weeks ago, that the force thus proposed was greater than the exigencies of the public service required, he could no longer think so. The future was big with events, which he trusted would not be of a gloomy character; and whatever influence the British Government could exert, would be exerted in favour of peace. But so long as the future was big with uncertainty, he thought that no rational man could wish that our force should be reduced below its present standard. In attempting to influence others in favour of peace, they must show, not that they were seeking it out of timidity or fear, but that they sought it for its own sake, and for the interests of humanity. It was the desire of the Government not only that this country should enjoy the blessings of peace, but that the whole world should participate in its advantages.

After a few words from Captain HARRIS, who denounced Mr. Cobden as the "libeller of the Duke of Wellington," Mr. BRIGHT supported the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that if they listened to the advice of the free-traders, they would introduce into the army and navy those pernicious principles which had ruined us in every other way.

After a few words from Sir H. VERNER, and from Mr. HUME in reply,

The committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment 28

Against it 347

Majority against 309

The resolution was then agreed to.

The House resumed, and, after disposing of the remaining business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill went through committee. The Audit of Accounts (Railway) Bill went also through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question put to him by Captain Charteris, observed that there was no foundation for the statement that a communication had taken place, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, with the Provisional Government of France, in regard to the reception given here to the Royal Family of that country. Lord Normanby had conveyed to him in a private letter the intelligence that some misapprehension and jealousy were likely to arise in France, in regard to the reception given, not to the Royal Family, but to the late Ministers of the Crown, in this country. He had, therefore, in another private letter, desired Lord Normanby, in case any feeling in reference to the matter should manifest itself, to assure the Provisional Government that the reception given to those parties would be such, and such only, as was always given by this country to men under such circumstances—a reception of hospitality, suitable to their condition; but that, in dealing with the French Government, her Majesty's Government would act fairly, honourably, and openly, and that in no circumstances would there be reason to suppose that it was engaged in any intrigues against the Government of France. The noble Lord then, in reply to a question put by Lord Dudley Stuart, said that no communication whatever had been made by the French Government to the Government of this country, in reference to any rumours which might have gone abroad as to certain intrigues in which the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier might have been engaged. Nor had he heard that any correspondence affecting the character or conduct of these personages had been discovered by the French Government, or by any other parties; at all events, no intimation of any kind to that effect had been made to the Government of this country. With regard to the departure of the Duke and Duchess, it was entirely the result of their own choice; and so far from that departure being the consequence of any communication made to them by her Majesty's Government, the House must see that there might have been many reasons why it might have been desirable that they had staid here instead of going away. To another question, put by Lord Dudley Stuart, the noble Lord observed, that the only information of which the Government was in possession from Vienna, was to the effect that Prince Metternich had ceased to be the Foreign Minister of the empire. Beyond that, the Government had received no information whatever.

TREATIES WITH BRAZIL.—In answer to Lord G. Beatrice, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the last official despatches received from Lord Howden, from Rio Janeiro, informed the Government that the result of his negotiations with the Brazilian Government had led him to despair of concluding either a commercial or a slave treaty with Brazil. In a letter written immediately afterwards, he observed, that he still entertained hopes that a change of opinion might yet take place in Brazil. At the same time he (Lord Palmerston) could not hold out to the House any strong expectation of obtaining such treaties in the present state of feeling in Brazil. The Brazilians seemed to be averse to entering into treaties with European powers, and seemed to think that Great Britain was so dependent upon the trade of Brazil, that she would submit to any terms as the price of a commercial treaty.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the injuries alleged to have been suffered by Mr. Rayson, an English merchant, from the Austrian authorities at Constantinople, but in so doing the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons sat from noon to six o'clock.

IRELAND.—Mr. P. SCROPE directed attention to certain transactions which took place in Galway, at the commencement of the year, attended with the destruction of several houses, the ejection of the occupiers, and the deaths of several of the persons ejected. The Hon. Member asked if any proceedings had been taken against the parties who caused this unfortunate occurrence?—Sir GEORGE GREY said that the parties were not open to legal proceedings, and therefore none had been instituted against them.

Mr. PUSEY postponed, for three weeks, the second reading of his Agricultural Tenant Right Bill, after a short discussion.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Outgoing Tenants (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the Bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Dr. POWELL supported the bill, which he believed would produce good results, and was right in principle.

Mr. HUME also supported the bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed the measure, which he considered would prove unfair in its operation if carried into law, and which was calculated to hold out hopes that would not be realised.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE was willing to assent to the second reading of the bill, but without pledging himself to its details.

Sir B. HALL said that such a bill would be unnecessary if the Irish landlords would do their duty. The honourable Baronet read the landlords and the Repealers one of his usual lectures.

Mr. SADRER had several objections to the bill, but would vote for the second reading, in order that it might be referred, together with the bill brought in by the Government, and that introduced by Mr. Drummond, to a Select Committee.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

DERBY ELECTION.—The Chairman of the Derby Election Committee reported that the Right Hon. E. Strutt and the Hon. F. Leveson Gower were not duly elected, and that they had been guilty of bribery by their agents.

The report of the Committee of supply was brought up and received.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Lord CAMPBELL laid upon the table a bill for the amendment of the criminal law. One of the objects of the bill was to enable the Coroner to admit parties charged with manslaughter to bail in cases in which he may deem it proper to do so.

NEW BISHOPS.—Lord STANLEY, in reference to the bill which had passed last session, authorizing the formation of new Bishops, said that he believed the understanding between the Government and the heads of the church was that four new Bishops should be appointed, and it was so stated in the preamble of the bill, as it was originally introduced into their Lordships' House, although those words had been struck out in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister having at the same time pledged himself to appoint three new Bishops in addition to the Bishop of Manchester, so soon as they should have funds for the endowment of those new sees. By the recent decease of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, a great addition had been made to the fund, and he asked, therefore, if the Government adhered to that agreement, and if they intended to proceed to the appointment of the new Bishops without delay.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the Government still adhered to the agreement alluded to by the noble Lord; and whenever the means appeared to be sufficient for the purpose, it would be for her Majesty to determine what new Bishop should be appointed. The noble Lord well knew that there were several Bishops whose incomes were lower than the sums fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and certainly they had a claim to have their incomes raised to the average before any new Bishops should be appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HORSHAM ELECTION.—Lord COURTENAY brought up the report of the Horsham Election Committee, unseating Mr. John Jervis.

HARWICH ELECTION.—Mr. MACKENZIE proposed "That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Harwich, in the room of John Attwood, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void."—Mr. BLACKSTONE moved, as an amendment, "That leave be given to introduce a bill to extend the limits of the borough, with a view to increasing the number of electors." (Hear, hear.) After a short discussion the House divided, negating the amendment by a majority of 195 to 64. On the question that the writ do issue, the House again divided, affirming the motion by a majority of 164 to 73. The writ was accordingly ordered to be issued.

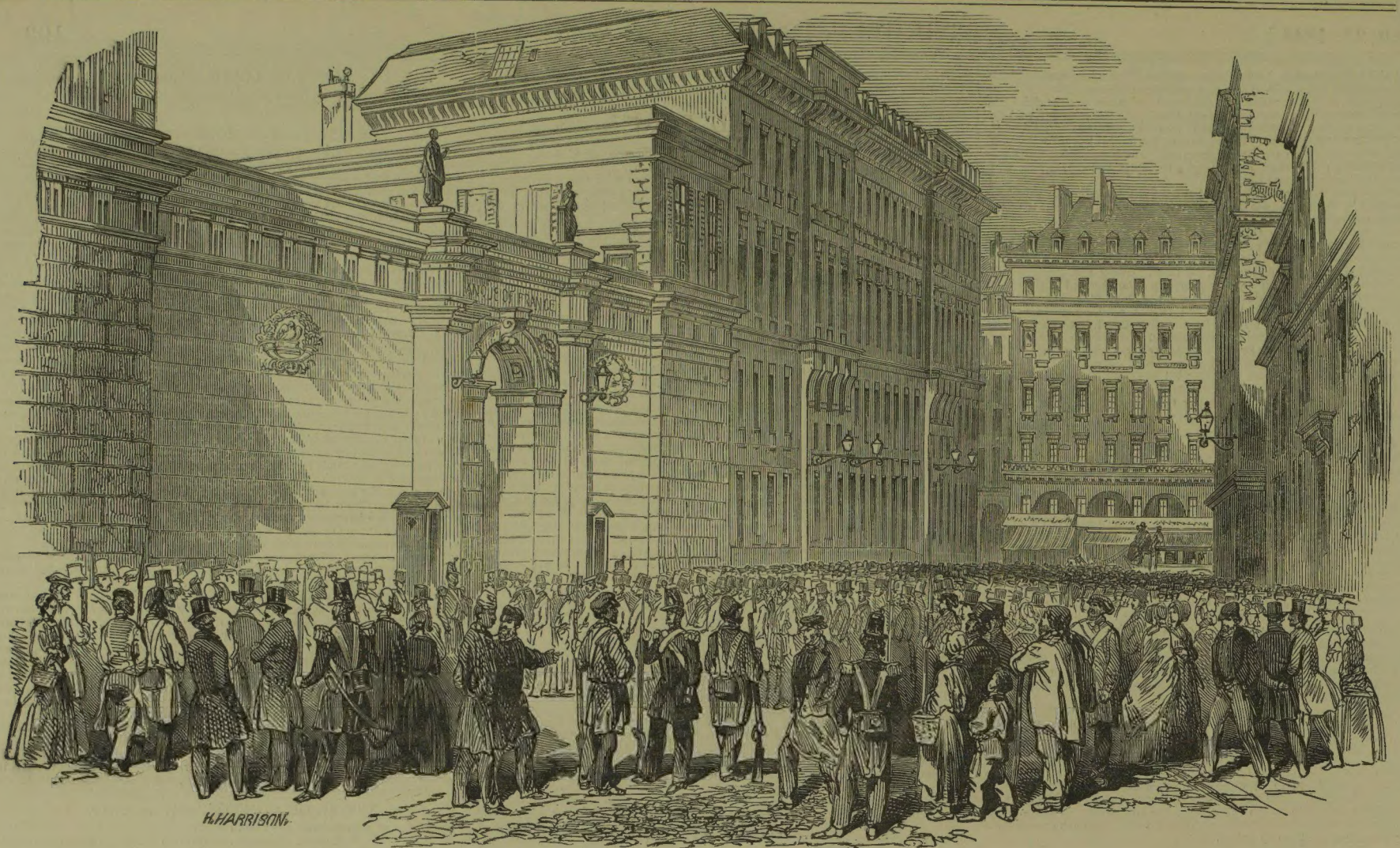
HORSHAM ELECTION.—The issuing of the writ was postponed until the evidence of the Select Committee was laid before the House.

GAME LAWS.—Mr. BRIGHT moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Game Laws.—Mr. COWAN seconded the motion.—In the course of a tedious debate which followed, Sir G. GREY opposed the measure. No ground of opposition to the Game Laws had been established; the evil was shown to be the undue preservation, and consequent accumulation of game; and if the hon. member had confined his measure to that matter he might have effected something, but in its present state the measure would not accomplish the object the hon. member had in view.—Mr. J. PAGE WOOD supported the motion.—Mr. S. THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 87 to 82.—Dr. BOWRING then moved the adjournment of the House, which was immediately carried, the effect of that motion being to make Mr. Bright's motion a dropped order, and get rid of the question altogether for the present.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

STEAMERS FOR THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday last, two splendid steamers, of about 400 tons each, built for the Turkish Government, by Messrs. White, were launched from their building-yard at Cowes, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage, and many foreigners of distinction.

COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—A man named Samuel Standing, a collier, died on Wednesday, from the effects of being burnt at Lady Shore Colliery. It appears that, a short time since, Standing and his son, a lad, were at work in a portion of the mine in which there was a pipe for the purpose of ventilation. Unfortunately, the man threw his shirt over the pipe in such a manner as to render it ineffectual. A quantity of foul air consequently accumulated around the parties, and, by the light of a candle, with which they were working, ignited, and burnt them severely. The lad is expected to recover.

DARING ROBBERY.—A robbery of a most daring kind took place on the morning of the 22nd instant, on the premises of Messrs. James Murray and Co., the chronometer watchmakers, 30, Cornhill. The thieves having obtained entrance to the second flat, which is used as a manufactory, carried off a large quantity of unfinished work, consisting of gold and silver cases, &c., amounting in value to some hundred pounds; and although the foreman sleeps on the premises, with so little noise was it managed, that he knew nothing of it until the morning.



THE BANK OF FRANCE, RUE DE VILLIÈRE, PARIS.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

THE important intelligence of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France was given in our journal of last week. Our Artist has depicted "the pressure from without" (to use a phrase of our own) which beset the edifice during the run.

The Bank of France stands in, and occupies one side of, the Rue de la Villière. It was formerly the hotel of the Count de Toulouse, and was erected by Mansard, for the Duke de la Villière, in 1720. It is in the stately architectural style of that period: the entrance is under a gateway flanked with Ionic pillars, and surmounted by statues; and the general plan of the edifice is a court surrounded with buildings. It contains several spacious apartments, which were formerly gorgeously decorated. Some fine easel pictures of the Galerie Dorée, formed by the Count de Toulouse, were destroyed at the Revolution, but the ceiling, which is very beautiful, remains.

The Bank was formed in 1803, by a law which gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable to the bearer at sight, until the 31st of December, 1867. It has fifteen branch banks in the Departments, and one at Algiers.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE forthcoming election of officers of the National Guard, and the proposed changes in the distinctive character of that force, have suggested the annexed illustration.

The National Guard of the department of the Seine consists of twelve legions of infantry for the twelve arrondissements of Paris, and four legions

for the *banlieue*; one legion of cavalry for Paris, and two squadrons for the first and second, and half a squadron for the third, of the *banlieue*. The total force of the National Guard, though variable, may be stated at fully fifty-six thousand men. The artillery of the National Guard, which was disbanded in 1832, has not been reorganised.

We perceive, by the *Moniteur*, that, taking into consideration the great services rendered at various times by the National Guard in defence of the country, the Government has come to the following decision:—"The commandants of the stationary and moveable National Guards of the Seine shall be allowed to have a seat and a voice at each meeting of the National Defence Commission, whenever that commission shall be called to deliberate upon questions relative to the service and to the employment of the National Guards."

The illustration shows the several ranks. The uniform is blue, with red braid, &c.

THE WEATHER.

WITH the exception of parts of Saturday and Wednesday, the week has been distinguished by rain falling very generally, once mixed with sleet. A dense fog prevailed on Sunday morning. The temperature of the air has been somewhat below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling generally; the direction of the wind was N., then N.N.E., then W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 41°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; rain was falling nearly all the day, and at times it was mixed with sleet; the wind was variable—it was first S.S.W., next S.S.E., and then E.S.E.; the average temperature for the day was 40°. Saturday, the sky was, for the most part, covered by cloud, till towards

the evening; it was free from cloud at night; the direction of the wind was E., with slight variations; and the average temperature for the day was 45°. Sunday, till near 10 A.M., a dense fog prevailed; after this time, the sky was cloudless for some little time; during the afternoon and evening, a large quantity of sleet passed rapidly from the west; the evening was partially clear, and the several phases of the eclipse of the moon preceding totality were generally visible; during the time of totality, the sky was clouded, and heavy rain was falling for a considerable time; after this, the sky was for the most part clear, and the several phases of the eclipse following totality were visible. The sky was partially clear for a few minutes before the moon began to shine out perfectly, but during this time her full orb was plainly visible, and it was of a deep red colour; the prevailing direction of the wind during the day was S.S.W., and its average temperature was 40°. Monday, the appearance of the sky was variable, and at times rain was falling heavily; some streamers of an aurora borealis were visible during the evening; the directions of the wind were S.W. and S.E.; the average temperature for the day was 42°. Tuesday, the sky was for the most part overcast till after noon, and rain was falling generally; the evening and night were clear; the direction of the wind was W. and S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 38°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudless till after noon, and for the most part cloudy afterwards, with occasional light rain; the morning was very fine; the direction of the wind S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 42°, and that for the week ending this day was 41°.

The following are the extreme thermometric readings for each day:—

Thursday, March 16,	the highest during the day was 45° deg., and the lowest was 37° deg	
Friday, March 17,	44	36½
Saturday, March 18,	55	35
Sunday, March 19,	51	29
Monday, March 20,	50½	30½
Tuesday, March 21,	44½	32
Wednesday, March 22,	53	31½

Blackheath, Thursday, March 23, 1848.

J. G.



CAPORAL DE VOLTIGEURS.

CHEF DE BATAILLON.

SOUS-LIEUTENANT DE CHASSEURS.

CAPITAINE DE GRENADIERS.

CHASSEUR.

GRENADIER.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SKETCHES FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—BY GAVARNI.



GARDE MOBILE.

PARISIAN TYPES, BY GAVARNI.

ANY convulsion in a great city brings to the surface types of society seldom seen at any other time; and it exhibits those familiar to all under new aspects. The pencil of Gavarni has fixed a few of these human phenomena, some of whom are known in Paris to turn up whenever any fighting is going on, and disappear again into inscrutable depths when all is over: they build a barricade, fire from behind it with military precision; and when a throne is upset they come for no reward. They pay their debt to their country, and never ask for a receipt. The "armed workman" is one of this class; he had the smallest conceivable interest in the Reform Banquet, and was tolerably ignorant of the political wickedness of Guizot—not being a reader of the *National*. But a comrade was shot down in the Boulevard des Capucins; and when the news reached the Rue St. Denis, that was enough. A barricade grew

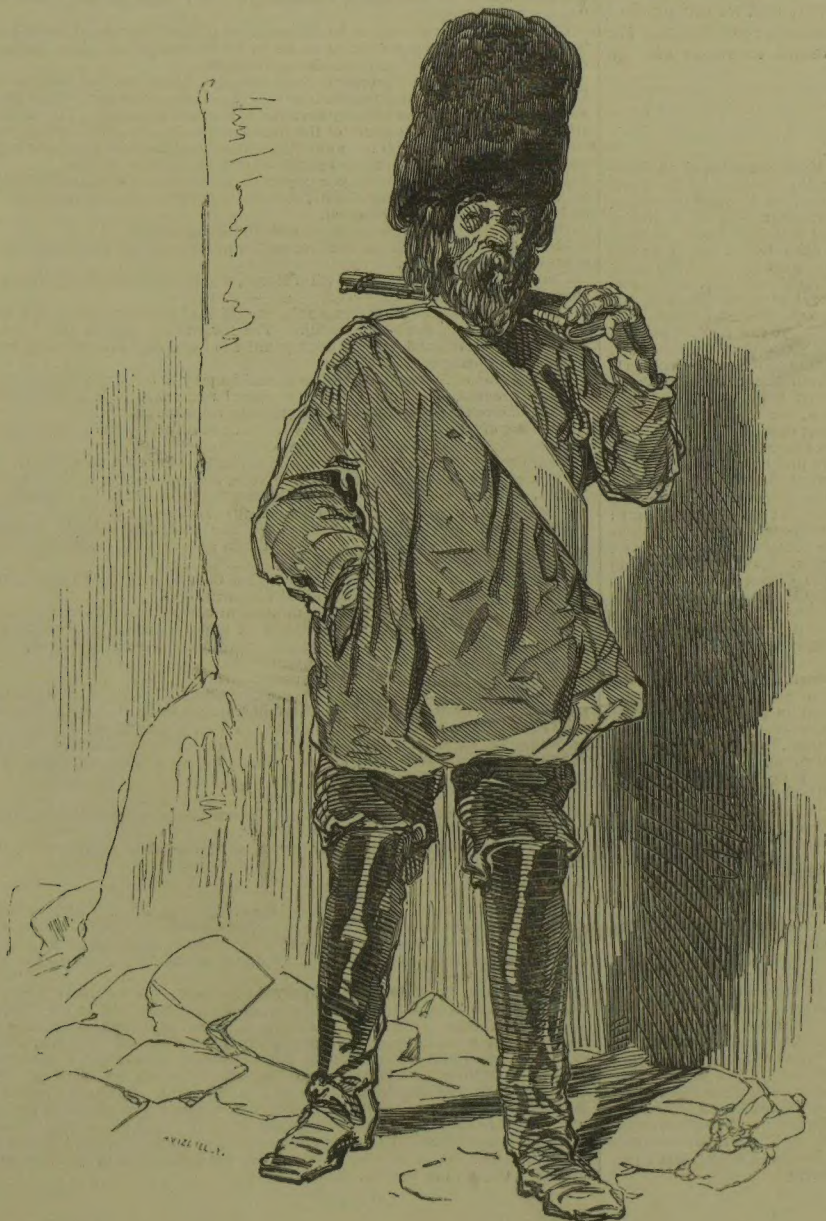
across the road as by magic, the stones seemed to start out of their beds and pile themselves in a heap. In a twinkling, the sovereignty of Louis Philippe had ceased to exist for the hundred yards of Paris that he took charge of. He was not quite satisfied that all was safe for a day or so, and stood sentinel over his barricade, ready for service if wanted; but it was not required. He heard the Republic proclaimed, and laid down his musket. He is now busy "organising labour" with Louis Blanc.

The *Garde Mobile* is a force that has grown out of the late revolt. It is an addition to the National Guard at present, but will soon be mixed with the line. The *gamin* in the *blouse* was one of the first enrolled; he has done post duty, and is very proud of his profession—not having seen much of it; he requires a little improvement from drill. He thinks the great occupation of life is to walk in a troop three abreast, singing the *Marseillaise*, for the advancement of humanity.

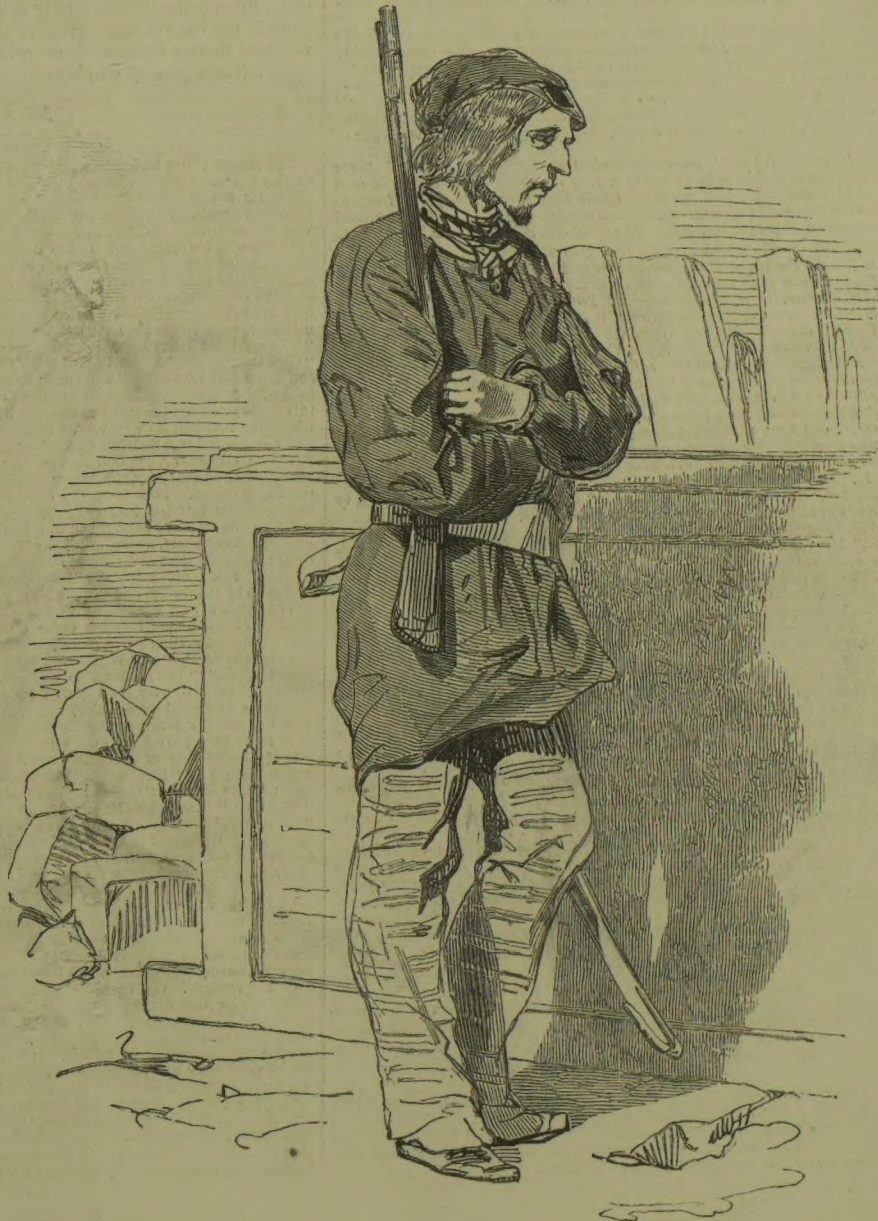


GARDE MOBILE.

He has a franc and a half a day or walking about Paris with a card in his cap with a number on it. It was a notable expedient of the Republic, with heavy debts and no cash, to begin with taking thirty thousand of our friends into pay; but he quite approves of the policy, being a receiver of taxes, not a payer. His horoscope it is difficult to cast: it is possible he may become a General; but, as the casuists say, the contrary is possible also. It is not improbable that, like thousands before him, he will die with a Prussian bullet in his breast, in some battle about the frontier of the Rhine. His companion in the *Garde* is from a higher, but not a better class of society; many hopeless *vauriens* have taken refuge in this wholesale enrolment: the son of the workman is rather to be trusted than these, who defy classification. The other sketches are but varieties of the type to which the workman above described belongs.



GARDE MOBILE.



ARMED WORKMAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC IN
CRACOW.

By express we have received the following important intelligence:—
On the 18th, the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000
insurgents are under arms.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.
The Audit of Accounts (Railways) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having stated the order in which the Government mean to take the various ministerial measures between the present time and the Easter recess, suggested the propriety of hon. gentlemen not pressing their motions on the nights set apart for Government business, as it greatly impeded the progress of the public business to do so.

All this, we repeat, is being accomplished with such rapidity—the present has so falsified all previous anticipations, and the future is involved in such dark and menacing uncertainty—there arises so natural a dread that the power so suddenly and so violently acquired by the multitude may be wielded in a manner inconsistent with the preservation of international peace in Europe—that wily and unscrupulous politicians, arriving amidst the universal confusion at the management of affairs in any or all of those agitated states, and finding it difficult to curb within due bounds the spirit of political violence and martial ardour, inflamed to its highest pitch by internal revolutionary success, may adopt the wicked expedient of giving it vent in a foreign war. Considerations of this kind present themselves with so much probability, that, generally speaking, the aversion which a few months ago was so strongly felt by almost all classes of the community against any increase of the estimates for the national armaments, has been within the last week or two very much diminished, if in fact it has not altogether disappeared; and hence it is that Mr. Hume's motion for reduction of the naval estimates on Monday met with the most limited support.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—MR. H. BAILLIE proceeded with his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying for the adoption of measures to relieve this country from its engagement to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The hon. gentleman contended that the amount expended in the war, which had been expended in the attempt to suppress the Slave Trade had all been lavished in vain, as the nefarious traffic had greatly increased, instead of diminished, since the first period of our interference. Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, and, on a division, it was negatived by a majority of 216 to 80.

EJECTMENT OF INMATES IN GALWAY.—**MR. P. SCROPE** moved an address to her Majesty praying that she would be pleased to direct the law officers of the Crown to prefer an indictment against certain parties concerned in an illegal destruction of several houses in the Galway Union, and the forcible ejection of their inmates, which led to the death of several of those unfortunate persons.—**SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE** said the circumstances of the case had been laid before the Attorney-General, and were now under his consideration. The law was, he believed, defective in this respect. However, the attention of the Government would be directed to the matter with a view to a remedy.—**MR. P. SCROPE** having expressed himself satisfied at having directed the attention of the Government to the matter, withdrew his motion, and the House then went into Committee of Supply. Several votes on account of the Ordnance Service were agreed to, and the House having resumed, shortly afterwards adjourned.

MEETING OF MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.—On Thursday a meeting of the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex took place at Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell. The chair was filled by Mr. H. Pownall.—The deputy clerk of the peace having read the minutes of the last Court, the reports of the visiting justices of the county prisons were produced and read. That relating to Coldbath-fields prison stated the sanitary condition of the establishment to be satisfactory; it contained a total of 1141 prisoners, exclusive of children—viz., 933 males and 208 females. The report from Westminster Bridewell stated the number of prisoners at present therein confined to be 537 males and 197 females, making a total 734. The report from the House of Detention showed that since the date of the last report, January 10th, the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, was 1846.

UNAUTHORISED ISOTORS TO PRISONS.—In consequence of the governor's time ago, received at the prison, the visiting justices, that he passed a resolution making it imperative that every visitor should have his name and address entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the gate porter. The governor protested against the rule, and, as far as he was concerned, it was annulled. The chaplains also protested against it; but, as far as regarded them, the visiting justices determined to enforce the regulation, and the chaplains now memorialised the full court to order the rule to be expunged from the order book. A long and very animated discussion took place upon the matter, and the result was, that the rule laid down by the visiting justices was confirmed, the numbers being—ayes, 20; noes, 10.

For our own part, we cannot say we are uninfluenced by the considerations above adverted to ; we cannot think the present a very favourable occasion for making experiments as to what should be the minimum strength of so vital a branch of our national force as the Navy constitutes ; and though, under other circumstances a less unprecedented and extraordinary character, we should most strenuously advocate retrenchment and economy, we cannot believe such a course to be the most prudent at the present conjuncture.

Motions in the House of Commons, like that of Mr. Hume, however, even when unsuccessful in attaining the immediate object aimed at, have a most salutary effect in showing Ministers that they can no longer indulge with impunity in the lavish expenditure of the "good old times," when the people were supposed to exist for the sole purpose of providing blood and treasure to be wasted in any mad scheme of war in which the Government of the day might choose to engage. Mr. Hume would do well, too, to remember that, though the estimates for the present year cannot well be reduced, a better administration of the expenditure should be insisted on, and ought to be guaranteed by the Government to the representatives of the people. The abuses in the management of dockyards and of stores of every kind are evils of the most aggravated description, which loudly call for reform ; and we recommend them to the careful consideration of the honourable gentleman. He will find there a large field on which his useful exertions can be most advantageously employed.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.—It was resolved to raise £10,000, by the Magistrate, for the new lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch, making a total of £30,000 raised for the same purpose. After transacting some routine business the Court broke up.

THE POLICE.—We are gratified to learn that subscriptions are sent to Messrs. Drummonds, bankers, at Charing-cross, who have an account opened for the reward of the police force employed in suppressing the disgraceful and riotous mob in Trafalgar-square and the neighbourhood on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March instant.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The season of her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music commenced on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the rehearsal, on Monday morning—these rehearsals, by the way, are always public performances—Sir H. R. Bisho was the conductor, and Mr. Lucas the organist. The principal violin, in place of the late T. Cooke, is now Henry Blagrove, with John Loder, son of the late Loder, at his side. In other respects the orchestra is much the same, the pattern being the same as at the late Handel's. As to the vocalists, Mr. Arthur Lindley being the first violoncello, and Howell the double bass. As is usual at these concerts, on the death of any one of the Royal or noble Directors, the first act was selected principally in memory of the late Archbishop of York, commencing with Handel's Dead March from "Saul," and the funeral anthem "When the ear heard him," by the same composer. Then followed the monody "Go happy shade," by the Earl of Mornington (the Duke of Wellington's father and the "Rex tremenda," and the "Benedictus," from Mozart's sublime "R. quem." Mdlle. Albani sang Cherubini's "O salutaris hostia;" but, although this air is peculiarly adapted to develop her rich voice, the theatrical style with which she invested it deprived the melody of its proper devotional feeling.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Lombardy is most important. There the people have taken advantage of the embarrassment of Austria and the fall of Metternich, raise the standard of revolt in Milan. When the last accounts left, the troops were treating with the people about the evacuation of the city. The Viceroy fled on the 17th from Milan.

A piece called "Spanish Chant," "Non toccar campanas" — was then sung by Mme. Caradori Allan and chorus. We have heard that this chant was contributed to the library by Mrs. Dyce Sombre, who fixed the time to be drawn out like a psalm. This is a great mistake, which has probably arisen from the characteristic Spanish airs sung by the people being like a devotional chant but it ought to have been taken in a lively strain, with accompaniment of the hourin and castanets, as we have heard it sung by the peasants in the mountain or the water-carriers and porters in the streets in Spain. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and a Motetto by Marcello, completed the Choral pieces. A Violoncello by Geminiani and Corelli, neatly executed by Blagrove, was rather dull.

The second part opened with Handel's occasional overture, in which Gratt Cook has the oboe part. Then came an amorous scena, by Cimarosa, "Il mostro," brilliantly sung by Caradori, despite of the drawback of the high pitch of the orchestra. A son of W. Farren, the actor, then attempted Mozart's air from the "Nozze," "Vedro mentr' io sospero." We understand that he has been studying in Italy for two years, and is now a pupil of Signor Negri. He has a powerful bass voice, rugged and uneven in quality; but the fact was beyond his powers, and he has evidently been brought out too soon. Miss Birch then gave Beethoven's lovely air, "Per pietà," very artistically, rather precariously as to intonation. An unmeaning duo, "Ingrata," from Mayer's opera of "La Ginevra di Scozia," succeeded, sung by Caradori and Miss Boni; then came the "O voto tremendo," and the "Dead March," from Mozart's "Idonereo;" and next Mozart's exquisite aria, "Non piu di fiori," from "Clemenza," sung by Albini. The glee of the "Last Rose of Summer," arranged by Greatorex; Cimarosa's lively trio, from the "Matrimonio," "Faccio un'urchino," and Handel's chorus, "O glorious Prince," from "Israel in Egypt," terminated the scheme.

As the mere summary of the general arrangements of the new constitution occupies a space of three or four closely-printed columns, exclusive of the introductory address to the people, we can only state the substance of the same in a

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—On Monday night, the Beethoven Quartet Society held its first meeting, under the direction of M. Rousselot, at the Rooms Harley-street. Molique, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot were the executants; the same evening Mr. Dando had his Quartet Concert at Crosby Hall; and a Benefit Concert was given at the Music Hall, Store-street, for the family of late Mr. Sturges. On Tuesday night, the second of the series of Sacred Concerts, under the direction of Miss Mounsey, was given at Crosby Hall. Thursday evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case had a Concert at the London Tavern. On Friday night was the Concert of the Amateur Musical Society at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which Mr. Henry Leslie's new and clever symphony was performed. This morning (Saturday) will be the post-harmonic rehearsal for the second concert on Monday next, when Spohr's symphony will be played. On Tuesday morning, at Willis's Rooms will be the first meeting of the "Musical Union," directed by Mr. J. I. I.; and, in the evening, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Classical Pianoforte Performance at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Wednesday will be Mr. Lucas's second Musical Evening, and a performance at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate inseparable from the same, and two Deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the "High Council" and "Council of Deputies."

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extraordinary commission courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for life, and their number is not unlimited. The qualification of a Senator is to be of legal age, and civil rights.

The proclamation is dated the 14th of March, and is authenticated by the signature of the Pope, and the seal of the Holy See.

The advices from Naples announced the expulsion of the French in accordance with the popular will. The indignation against the "harmful fathers was general, and nothing but a promise to leave Naples saved them from summary vengeance.

It was feared at Naples that Messina was still a prey to the flames of civil war. The Government, however, had sent a special messenger to stop the further effusion of blood by the proclamation of the new constitution.

The King of Sardinia has published a general amnesty for political offences.

FRANCE.

PRUSSIA

According to the latest acts Paris was perfectly quiet, even to dullness. A few straggling deputations to the Hôtel de Ville, and the drilling of the German Legion, were all that was to be seen of outward movement. A magnificent fête was to be given yesterday evening at the Théâtre de la Nation for the benefit of the workmen out of employ. The prohibited drama, "Roi Macaire," was revived at the Porte St. Martin; plays and caricatures, under the ban of the authorities, were reappearing.

The *Presse* has sent 100*l.* to the subscription making in England among French residents for the expelled English workmen.

The commercial crisis, we learn, continues to occupy the thoughts of everyone, and the gloominess of the prospects of the mercantile community is shown even the elections for the National Guards, which were to take place this day (Saturday), into the shade.

AUSTRIA

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty has granted a full and entire amnesty to all political offenders, imprisoned or under prosecution. At one o'clock on the 20th, the Polish prisoners were liberated, and marched in triumph to the front of the palace, accompanied by the people. The King appeared on the balcony. They stood facet to facet the Royal authority under very different circumstances a short time ago. Bismarck is appointed Minister of Justice.

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AUSTRIA.
In Vienna the people are satisfied with the concessions made and the emperor is again popular. M. de Rothschild has subscribed 100,000 florins towards the equipment of the National Guard of Vienna.

PROTECTIO

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, eldest son of Lord and Lady Delamere, and Lady Sarah Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, was solemnized on Thursday, a numerous circle of the relatives and friends of both families attending as witnesses to

nously re

GROCERS' AND TRADE-DEALERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Thursday night, the 20th inst., a general meeting of the above institution was held at the Lion Tavern, Mr. Dennis in the chair. The eleventh annual report, which was forwarded to the secretary, went to show that the society had progressed most favourably during the past year. The receipts for the last twelve months stood as follows:—From 655 annual subscribers, £811 12s.; forty-four donors, £313 10s.; dividend on funded stock, £355 17s. 6d.; total, £1481. During the year the disbursements reached £1634 15s. 6d., the balance in hand now being £87 14s. The report having been unanimously received, the resignation of Mr. C. Sewell, the late President of the Society, was read; and Mr. Henry Camm was chosen *nem. con.* to take his place. After the transaction of business, the routine carriage, the meeting separated.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

In our late edition of Saturday morning last we announced the gratifying fact of her Majesty's safe accouchement.

The following details in reference to the interesting event are furnished by the *Court Newsman*—

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess at Buckingham Palace.

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion.

The Privy Counsellors present were Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.

At nine o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—

"Buckingham Palace, Saturday,

March 18, 1848, Nine A.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this morning at eight o'clock. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are well.

"JAMES CLARK.

"CHARLES LOCOCK.

"ROBERT FERGUSON."

Bulletins have been daily issued during the week, announcing the favourable progress towards recovery made by her Majesty.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at the Palace, to pay a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester called at Buckingham Palace in the middle of the day. The inquiries yesterday at Buckingham Palace, on the part of the diplomatic corps and the nobility and gentry, continued very numerous. Among the visitors were the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Dietrichstein, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Portuguese Minister and Viscount de Moncorvo, M. de Sarmiento, the Chevalier de Ribeiro, Secretary of Legation; the Russian Minister and Baroness de Brunow, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, the Brazilian Minister and Madame, Lisbon, the Danish Minister and Countess de Reventlow, &c. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Palace in the evening.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at the Palace in the middle of the day to learn the state of her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge called at Buckingham Palace to inquire after the health of the Queen.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, by desire of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole; Mr. George Edward Anson, Treasurer; Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting; Colonel the hon. C. B. Phipps, Private Secretary; Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting. The Prince was also attended by Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Groom in Waiting; and Messrs. Stuart Wortley and Gordon, Pages of Honour to her Majesty. The foreign diplomatic circle was introduced, when the following presentations to his Royal Highness took place:—M. Eugene de Gerlache, Attaché de Legation de S. M. le Roi des Belges, by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister. Le Comte de Columbi, her Catholic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, by Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister.

FRANCE.

All minds were occupied in the early part of the week with the popular demonstration on Friday (mentioned in our last week's postscript), condemnatory of the unsuccessful remonstrance of the *compagnies d'élite* to the Provisional Government against their fusion with the other companies of the legions of the National Guard. It would appear that the legions so popular a few weeks ago are now branded as aristocrats. The "Demonstration" is thus described by an eye-witness:—

"Early on Friday morning, the emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the labourers to rendezvous on different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies to the Hôtel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly obeyed, and about eleven o'clock the labourers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working to join them. Those who assembled in the Champs Elysées exceeded 30,000. A numerous column defiled on the Boulevards, shouldering shovels and pickaxes, and driving wheelbarrows before them; whilst others slowly rolled in compact masses along the quays to the Hôtel de Ville. By twelve o'clock the square was filled by one dense throng, with branches from the main body extending up the small narrow streets that debouch into the Place. The Pont d'Arcole was covered; even the stone arch that supports the suspending chains, and the chains themselves, were converted into standing-places by the crowd.

"The assembly did not wholly consist of workmen: the latter class were not, as on ordinary occasions, the majority of the assembly. Costumes are so distinct in Paris, that it is easy to judge of the character of a crowd by the colour of the mass. The bulk of those by whom this republican demonstration was made consisted of a class above the *ouvriers*. From twelve o'clock till two the crowd remained on the Place cheering and shouting, at intervals raising the chorus of the "Marseillaise," or beating the *rappel* on their drums. There was no sign of opposition to this manifestation of feeling; the guard on duty was even less numerous than usual.

"Towards two o'clock, the crowd, thinking that the united effect of its numbers and its cheers had sufficiently indicated the degree and direction of popular feeling, began to disperse, though very slowly. As the intelligence that all had passed off more quietly than had been anticipated began to spread, a manifest relief of the anxiety of the public mind could be traced; it was more sensibly felt on the Bourse than anywhere else.

"The National Guards nowhere made their appearance, in order to avoid all provocation or cause of collision. The first legions who presented themselves at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday, had returned convinced that their demand had been acceded to by the Provisional Government. An individual had gone through their ranks exhibiting the draft of a decree, in which it was stated that they should preserve for the moment their present organisation, and they had retired perfectly satisfied. It was only after the arrival of M. Ledru Rollin that they were undeceived. General Courtais, their Commander-in-Chief, rode up at four o'clock to those who were advancing towards the Hôtel de Ville, and told them in rather harsh terms that their manifestation was seditious, and that the decree dissolving the *compagnies d'élite* should continue in full force, and invited them to return home. The National Guards, disregarding his orders, insisted on proceeding to the Hôtel de Ville, but the multitude assembled in the quays and streets leading to the Place de Grève would not allow them to pass, and even threatened to erect barricades. Several of the National Guards who wore Grenadier caps were ill-treated, and their head-gear thrown into the gutter and trampled under foot by the people. The National Guard may be said from that moment to have lost its moral force, and the uniform of the Citizen Soldiers will shortly be as unpopular as that of the City Sergeants and the Municipal Guards."

This demonstration, we are told, is considered a triumph over an attempted reaction, a success gained by the mass over those who, it is said, wished to impede the progress of the Republic. It is impossible to misunderstand the light in which the people themselves regard their victory; it is celebrated as a triumph and something more.

The succeeding night passed in perfect tranquillity, though the demonstration continued to a late hour. Bodies of men, marching nine and ten abreast, continued to defile along the Boulevards from four till seven o'clock, stopping the traffic of the cross streets, for it was impossible for vehicles to break through the lines; they could only pass in the intervals between the several corps. As night fell, crowds collected in different spots, but principally about the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The inhabitants in this quarter illuminated their houses, and about eight o'clock an immense body of people began to move slowly along the Boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine, singing and calling on the shopkeepers to light up; the citizens were taken by surprise, and whenever a delay occurred, cries of "Des lampions!" were raised: as soon as lamps were fixed to the balconies, the crowd gave a round of applause and marched on. In this way they advanced into comparative darkness, leaving a blaze of light behind them. They were in a very good humour, and not the slightest damage was done; not a single pane of glass was broken, nor did the shopkeepers exhibit any alarm, though neither police nor military were to be seen. Bodies of the new Garde Mobile were collected in considerable force in the Rue Rivoli and other streets, but out of the line of march. At the Boulevard des Italiens sections of the crowd branched off, and made the side streets illuminate in the same manner. By ten o'clock the throng began to diminish, and by midnight everything was quiet again. Some of the papers speak of the illumination as if it had been a spontaneous expression of rejoicing; it was entirely compulsory.

This rupture between the National Guard and the bulk of the people is an additional element of anxiety in the already gloomy aspect of affairs. The lamentable want of unity in action, even among a body so organised as the armed citizens, is proved by the fact that the march to the Hôtel de Ville was a measure not sanctioned by the majority of the legions. It was strongly opposed by General Courtais, the Commander-in-Chief, and Guinard, chief of the staff. How a step so important could be taken without the fully ascertained consent of

the whole body, is inconceivable; but having been done, the ill effect is not partial, the whole of the legions are compromised. An address appeared on Saturday from a number of the National Guards, but not very numerously signed, denying that they intended to intimidate the Government—they only wished to express an opinion on the execution of the decree regulating their organisation. But explanations now are of little use.

The present position of all the armed force of France, in relation to the people, is singular. The army, notwithstanding many reassurances, has not recovered from the disgrace inflicted by the general disarming; the public are not sufficiently reassured of its disposition to permit the introduction even of two regiments into Paris without a murmur. The National Guard is now *flétri*, tainted with anti-revolutionary tendencies; the Garde Mobile is imperfectly armed and quite undisciplined. The military and political systems seem alike disorganised.

An accident involved the priests of the Irish College here in the popular demonstration of Friday, and gained them a character for liberality which, on this occasion at least, they had no intention of earning. A deputation of Irishmen was to wait that day on the Government, and the clergy of the college were to join them at the Hôtel de Ville. On their way, however, they got wedged into the crowd, who took it for granted they had come out in their *soutanes* to fraternize with the movement. No explanation was possible; the reverend gentlemen were loudly cheered, and finally escorted back to the college with every mark of respect. The liberality of the Irish priests was warmly praised in the evening in the clubs, but their appearance in the scene was involuntary.

The commission of workmen held a sitting on Friday in the Luxembourg, when Louis Blanc met a deputation of masters, whom he addressed on the evils of unlimited competition and the advantages of association. The proceedings were most disorderly; silence could not be kept; all was anger and confusion, in the midst of which Louis Blanc abruptly left for the Hôtel de Ville to take a share in the receptions there. He was allowed to depart with freezing indifference. The Paris press pays no attention to these meetings.

The *Presse* announces that the Bank of France, wishing to accommodate the holders of bank-notes as far as is consistent with the security of the credit of that establishment, proposes, from Monday last, to pay its notes of 1000 francs each by nine notes of 100 francs each and 100 francs in silver.

The Mint is encumbered with an enormous mass of silver plate, brought there to be coined into pieces of five francs each. A number of silversmiths, despairing of selling their second-hand articles, have resorted to this expedient to render their dead stock available; others announce a reduction of 10 per cent. on their goods, in order to ensure such a sale as may keep their workmen employed.

The spirit that prevails in the trades of the metropolis is extending into the provinces. The workmen of the great iron-works of Creuzot have struck for higher wages. Fears are entertained at Roanne, that in consequence of a failure in that town the extensive spinning-mills of Chauffailles would be compelled to stop work. Rumours of discontent among other classes are rife; a Douai journal announces that a mutiny had occurred in one of the regiments of the line in garrison in that city. The Mayor of the town accompanied the Colonel to the barracks, and harangued the troops. Order, however, was not restored until a soldier, the instigator of the mutiny, had been released from custody.

For the last fortnight an extraordinary excitement has prevailed in the schools and colleges of Paris, but particularly in the Lycée Bonaparte (late the Collège Bourbon). The outdoor pupils of the latter establishment assembled some days since, and proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville with a national flag, to demand the dismissal of their director, M. Bonillet, and a certain number of their professors. They further demanded that the study of natural history and of cosmography should be discontinued. The Provisional Government not having acceded to their demands, they became so much excited that it was found necessary to close the establishment.

Citizen Bergeron, who was tried in the beginning of the ex-King's reign for an attempt against the life of his Majesty, had been appointed Commissary-General in the departments of the Aisne and Somme, and has left Paris, accompanied by Citizens Nyon and Lebanché.

Letters from Lyons announce that the armed workmen evacuated on the morning of the 15th the fortified *enceinte* of la Croix Rousse, which was occupied by the National Guard and troops of the line. The Fort of Montessuy had been likewise evacuated by the people.

The Minister of Finance had adopted, in respect of the execution of the decree of the 16th instant, relative to the Treasury bonds issued previously to the establishment of the Republic, the following resolutions:—"The Treasury shall reimburse integrally, in legal money, the interest attached to those bonds. As to the capital, it shall be reimbursed, at the option of the interested parties, either in coupons of the national loan, in Rentes 5 per Cent. at par, or in new bonds, at six months' date and an interest of five per cent. per annum. The interest attached to these new bonds shall run, as is customary, from the date of the presentation of the primitive bonds."

The Minister of War had addressed a circular to all the chiefs of corps, directing them to present in future for promotion none but candidates entitled to it by their military services. "Although," says the Minister, "there is every reason to hope that the friendly relations existing between France and the foreign Powers will not be disturbed, measures have been adopted for the purpose of concentrating towards the frontiers a number of troops sufficiently considerable to provide against every contingency. On the other hand, the young soldiers who had been left in their families are called into active service, and the regiments of infantry are to be augmented by one company per battalion, so that each shall now contain eight companies. Similar measures are to be adopted with regard to the cavalry and artillery, both of which will be shortly in a condition to participate with success in the common defence. The General Council of War continues its important labours; and all its propositions, sanctioned by the Government, have been hitherto carried into execution by the Minister, whose precautions are increasing. The greatest activity prevails in the different branches of the military administration; and every arrangement is made to provide regularly for all the wants of the army."

After their demonstration at the Hôtel de Ville the workmen of Paris proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior to salute M. Ledru Rollin personally, and the different trades succeeded each other without interruption from four to seven o'clock p.m. Not less than 100,000 men presented themselves at the Hotel during that interval, and M. Ledru Rollin stood constantly under the porch receiving addresses and replying to them.

It would appear that the Provisional Government has determined to comply with the demand of the mob, that the troops should be sent from the capital, for we find in the *Presse* that the 6th Regiment of Chasseurs, which only arrived in Paris a few days since, left again on the morning of Friday, the 17th instant. At eleven o'clock on Thursday night a numerous body of the people proceeded to the barracks d'Orsay, where that regiment was quartered, with the intention of disarming it. The Colonel vainly remonstrated against their proceedings, but finding that they were determined to persevere, he declared to them that neither he nor his men would submit to that humiliation, and that they would defend their arms with their lives. The people then retired, but shortly after an order was received by the regiment to quit the capital immediately. The 13th regiment of Chasseurs was likewise ordered out of Paris during that same night.

On Monday, the *Moniteur* published two decrees. The first, signed by the Finance Minister, postpones the payment of drafts, bills of exchange, &c., till the 15th of next month; and the second empowers the tribunals of commerce to suspend actions against debtors for three months, provided the debtor wishes it.

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works, has addressed a proclamation to the men lately employed in public works, who have ceased their operations in consequence of a reduction of wages. The Minister calls upon them in the name of patriotism to return to their employments.

The Prefect of Police has issued a decree declaring that foreign workmen who were flocking to Paris to share in the work and wages provided for the native workmen by the Provisional Government would, if they persisted in coming, be liable to be turned out forcibly from the French territory by measures warranted under the circumstances; and that all such would be expelled from France who may be burdensome to the communes and cause inquietude to the people.

The National Guard Club, on Sunday, sent a deputation to the Provisional Government, to make known its organisation, and its adhesion to the Republic. The deputation was introduced by M. Chambaud, and addressed by M. Lamartine, who thanked them for their national sentiments and good wishes.

The *Presse* contains a letter from M. d'Argout, Governor of the Bank of France, contradicting the report that the Bank would pay its notes in cash for the purpose of paying wages.

A deputation from foreigners' sons born in France had waited upon the Mayor of Paris, desirous of being granted citizenship, for which privilege they were willing to bear their full share of the public burdens. The Mayor replied, that the Provisional Government, previous to granting the request, must take time for consideration, as many principles were involved in the question; but, at the same time, he would take the opportunity of saying that the Government was desirous of extending the rights of citizenship as far as possible.

The movements in Vienna and Berlin occupied a large share of attention in the French journals; a revolt in Vienna had not been anticipated; it was thought it would save the petty states of Germany, who had asserted their liberty, from the danger which menaced them from Austria, could she have acted against them without embarrassment at home. They also formed the universal topic of conversation in the clubs and in private circles. "Ca va," say the Republicans, "the work goes bravely on."

"A glance," says an able correspondent of the *Times*, "at the state of things in Paris might abate their exultation; the movements of Friday and Saturday have increased the anxiety and want of confidence that already existed; little is required to convert it into a panic. The journals remonstrate, but fail to reassure. The fact that there has been a rupture between the National Guard and the people, that the populace paraded its numbers, a half appeal to force, as its answer to what, it must be confessed, was a similar demonstration by the armed citizens, is one of which the effect cannot be lessened by explanations on either side."

The establishment of *ateliers* for the employment of labourers by the Government has not produced a general return to the habits of industry. Perhaps the cause may be found in the rate and mode of payment, as much as in the disposition of the men. Two francs a day are given to those employed; but work is only ensured them one day out of two; one franc a day is allowed to those who cannot be engaged at all. There are thousands who would rather be idle on the less amount than work for the greater. The minds of the working classes are unsettled at the moment the pressure on the employers is greatest. The effect of this state of things, and the disposition of the people to seize any opportunity to make a "demonstration," have increased the desire of residents to quit Paris; the British Embassy cannot supply passports fast enough.

The trades' unions of Paris assembled on the *ci-devant* Place Royale, on Monday, and proceeded thence to the Hôtel de Ville to offer their adhesion to the

Provisional Government. They thence marched in procession along the Boulevards, decorated with their various badges, and united at a fraternal banquet outside the walls of Paris, where the two parties into which they were hitherto divided—the Renards and the Devorans—agreed to form a fusion and cease their unprofitable quarrels.

A placard was posted in different parts of the city, containing a plan for making "France rich in eight days." It is calculated that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons in France possess articles of plate of a value averaging 3000. each person. The State is to borrow this, giving the owners *rentes* to the amount of the price of the metal, with an allowance for the workmanship, at the quotation of the day. Coin this mass of bullion, and France would immediately be the richest country in the world. "Promptitude and energy" are advised in the execution of this measure. It is hinted that articles silvered by the electric process are quite as ornamental as plate.

The report that the Regent diamond had disappeared from among the Crown jewels is contradicted; but a little case has been *dérobé* from the Tuilleries, containing a mounted diamond valued at 250,000f., and a pair of ear-drops worth 30,000f. more.

The committee appointed to adjust the claims of the labouring classes convoked on Sunday, at the Luxembourg, the delegates of the different trades of Paris, at half-past two o'clock. All responded to the appeal, and upwards of 200 workmen were installed in the hall hitherto occupied by the Chamber of Peers. The members of the Government were enthusiastically cheered. No cry was raised in favour of any individual member exclusively, except that of "Vive Dupont de l'Eure!" when the venerable patriot took the chair. M. Arago then thanked the entire labouring class, in the name of the Provisional Government, for the calmness, order, and peaceable and becoming attitude they had maintained during the grand manifestation of the 17th inst., and for the confidence and force they had imparted to the Government elected by their acclamations on the 24th of February, and re-elected on the 17th of March. M. Arago, moreover, urged all labourers to lose no time in inscribing their names on the registers of the National Guard, and added that, if their inscription should experience any obstacle, they had only to apply to the Provisional Government, which would hasten to remove them. M. Arago and his colleagues then retired amidst the applause of the assembly, which shortly afterwards adjourned.

The arming and equipment of the newly enrolled *Garde Mobile* are being urged on with the utmost rapidity. A decree in the *Moniteur* of Monday authorises the Minister of War to issue from the stores of the army such clothing &c. as can be spared without inconvenience to the service. The pupils of the military schools will be required to officer the battalions; officers and men are alike young, ardent, and anxious to enter on a career of *gloire*. In the face of financial embarrassment the Government is compelled to find the means of supporting an army already too large for the necessities or resources of the country: whatever political virtues may distinguish the future history of the Republic, it is evident economy in military expenditure will not be among them. The engagements into which the Government is entering would require an inexhaustible mine of wealth. There is no party to demand retrenchment—that advice comes only from a few, and by them is directed against a few places and sinecures, while gigantic systems are being established to which the salaries of a dozen officials are as drops to an ocean. The tendency of all measures is to increase expenditure, preserve old taxes, and raise their amount, with no indistinct intimations that if those do not suffice, the era of forced loans, and confiscation, direct or disguised, is not far distant. Not a single amelioration of the burdens of the people has been proposed or attempted; the barbarous tax of the *octroi*, which fetters the trade of every city in France, will continue as before; the monopolies of certain branches of industry in Paris, which raise the price of the necessities of life to every consumer, are not touched by any of the sweeping decrees of the Republic. The Government is goaded on to boundless extravagance by the clubs, who openly declare the property of the country ought to be forced to supply all the means for carrying out every scheme that may be proposed.

THE CLUBS.—The following are the names of some of the clubs now meeting daily in Paris:—The Club des Hommes Libres, Club des Républicains Socialistes, Club de la Société Centrale Républicaine, Société du Faubourg St. Denis, Club de l'Émancipation des Peuples, Club du Progrès Démocratique, Société Populaire de Montrouge, Comité Centrale Maçonnique, Club de la Montagne, Club de l'Abbaye, Club des Ouvriers Nationaux. There are many others, to which must be added the clubs of every nation of Europe, of nearly every Canton in Switzerland, and of every city and large town in France whose natives are resident in the capital.

The National Bank of Discount, which opened on Monday, was set in full operation on Tuesday. The bills discounted during the day amounted to 1,200,000f.; 600 accounts were opened; demands for 800 more await decision.

From the tone of opinion in the provinces, as well as in the capital, it may be considered certain no postponement of the elections of the National Assembly will take place.

Commercial affairs do not improve; the *Débats* declares that the most solid firms are reduced to extremity, and that private credit has ceased to exist. The Government tries every expedient to remedy the evil; a decree of the Minister of Finance authorises the establishment of *dépôts* for raw material or manufactured goods, for which the owners may receive acknowledgments, stating their estimated value; these certificates are made transferable by endorsement, and will be received as bills at the Bank of Discount; they will bear the stamp of the Republic, and the *dépôts* will be under the protection of the State.

General Cavaignac is officially declared Minister of War. The decree abolishing the practice of *marchandage* (the middle-men system among *ouvriers*) not being generally obeyed, the offence is now made punishable by fines of 50f., 100f., and 200f. for a repetition of the offence, and imprisonment from one month to six if the practice is persisted in.

Deputations of workmen are beginning to complain of the flight of wealthy families from Paris. The Clubs are pressing the Government to send delegates into every canton of the provinces, to watch over and put down all reactionary tendencies.

The last official instrument signed by the late Minister of War, General Subervie, is a refusal of leave of absence to the officers of the army who wish to present themselves in the departments for election.

The *Constitutionnel* quotes a letter from the frontiers of Galicia, stating that a general insurrection was imminent in Austrian Poland.

We find in the same journal a letter from Copenhagen on the 14th instant, announcing that a report having circulated that a Russian fleet was to cross the Sound for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples, the Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

The *Garde Nationale* of Marseilles states, that since the 26th February the Bank of that city had reimbursed its own notes to the value of 8,700,000 francs, and borrowed 5,500,000 francs in specie. One house, that of M. Baltazzi, lent the bank 500,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* gives notice that an adjudication of 15,000,000 kilogrammes of English coal would take place at Toulon on the 22nd April.

A great number of Italians, Germans, Poles, and Austrians quit Paris every day to return to their respective countries.

M. Ladoucette, Prefect under the Empire, and Deputy of the Moselle, died at Paris on Tuesday, in the 76th year of his age. M. Ladoucette always voted with the Constitutional Opposition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the wounded received into the civil hospitals of Paris between the 23rd of February and 19th of March:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total number	621	17	638
Discharged Cured	279	8	287
	342	9	351
Died	96	2	98
Remaining in the evening of the 19th	246	7	253

It will thus be seen that the financial measures of the Government prove the great and growing influence of the Clubs; the plans proposed in those bodies next appear embodied in a decree. The course on which the Republic is entering will lead direct to a complete monopolisation by the State of the chief branches of business, a favourite theory of the most active division of social reformers. At present the steps taken appear to be imperatively necessary for the support of commercial credit, and the restoration of confidence. But the germs of the new system of policy, in which the Government is to do everything are being planted in them.

The State now makes advances on raw material which lies unmanufactured, and goods for which there is no demand. The practice is not unknown in England, where it is a matter of arrangement between private parties, but it wears quite another aspect when the Government provides the accommodation and takes the risk—all losses must fall on the community at large. The plan will, no doubt, give a temporary relief.

The commercial and monetary embarrassment continues unabated, increased by the intelligence from nearly all the rest of Europe.

The uncertainty that pervades all transactions approaches the disorganisation that would be caused by actual war.

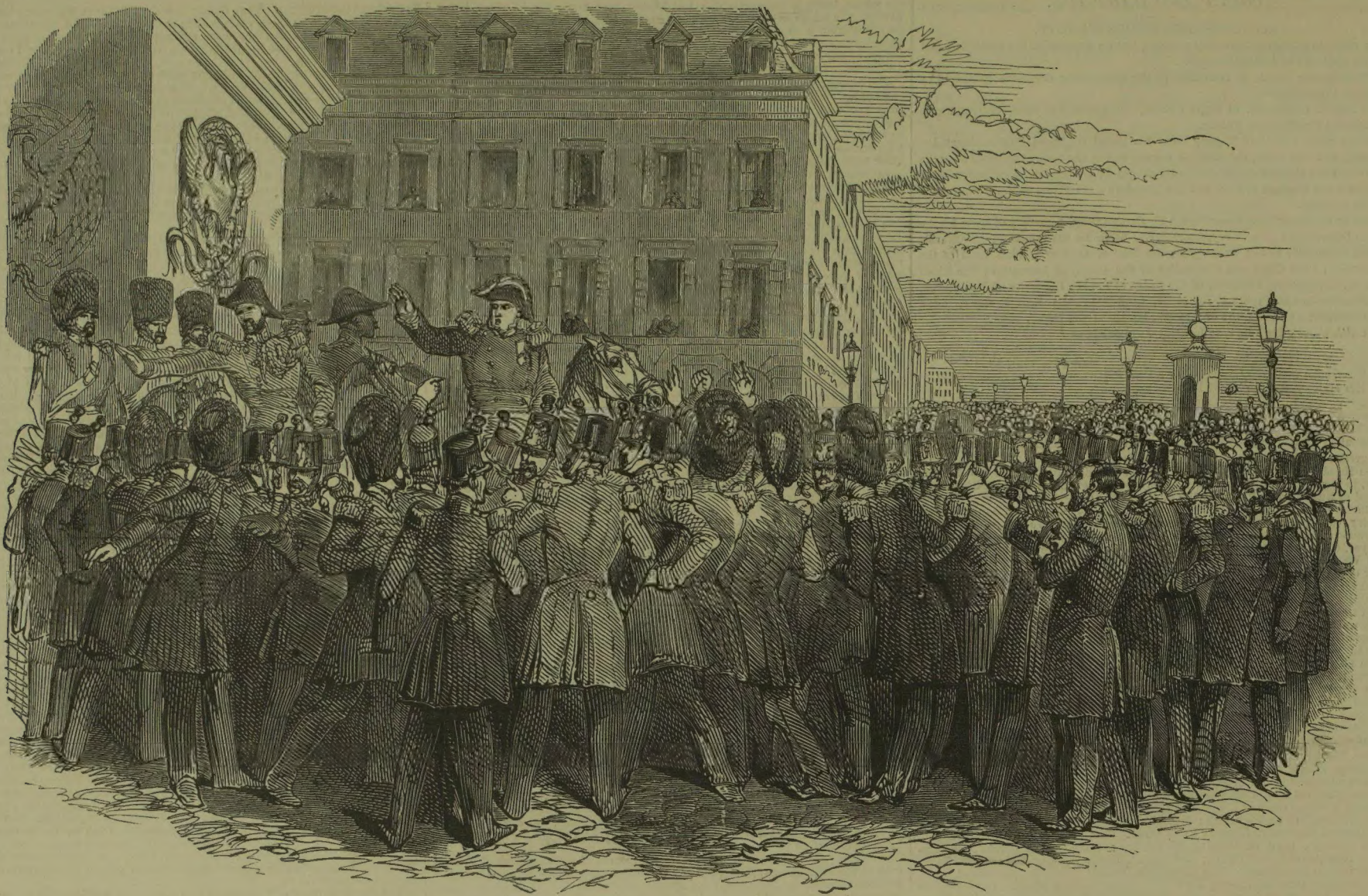
The resources of the world at large would not suffice to supply funds for the projects the popular party conceive to be reasonable. It is to be hoped the Government will be able to resist the pressure at some point short of that where the impolitic verges into the absurd.

The emigration of wealthy families from Paris and France, where it is possible, is not so much caused by apprehensions as to personal safety, as by the apprehensions that the present policy will ere long render a more direct appropriation of property unavoidable. The organisation and power of the Clubs cannot be resisted by the Government, and it is impossible to conceive any scheme of spoliation that would not be popular among these bodies, if the proceeds were devoted to one of their own projects. Some of the labouring classes are beginning to feel the effects of this flight of wealth in the loss of employment. They are asking for measures of force to prohibit these departures, which, as yet, the Government is able to refuse. The remedy for every political and social evil is compulsion in some form or other. The popular idea of liberty must be, that it is a stern, iron power, able to force everybody to be equal and wealthy; compel masters to employ; compel trade to resume activity; compel the rich to spend money; all things that are wrong compel them to go right. This tendency to call in terror to do the work of confidence gives rise to the saddest reflections.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

On the whole, perhaps, things look more gloomy now than they did a week ago. The grand demonstration made by the working classes, as a set-off to one of the National Guard, has shown not only that they possess overwhelming power—that everybody knew—but that they are fully conscious of their strength, and would have little or no hesitation in exercising it. On its part the Government has shown that all its sympathies are with the lower orders, and that it is de-



PROTESTATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE PLACE DU CHATELET, PARIS.

terminated that, as the Revolution was made by them, it shall turn to their advantage. The middle classes, consequently feel themselves entirely beaten down, and are not unnaturally mortified at their defeat. Besides this, they are very seriously alarmed at the wild ideas which are entertained by the majority of the multitude on what is called the "organisation of labour," which appears to mean an attempt to secure the workmen more wages for less work; and they are still more alarmed at the Communist, Socialist, and humanitarian doctrines which find favour in the eyes of a vast number. Again, the public gloom is increased by the deplorable state of trade, there being very little doing indeed, and by the utter uncertainty which exists as to the future.

Alarming accounts of the position of the English have appeared in some of the London journals. They are exaggerated—even grossly so. Not only have the English had no persecution, no insults even, to submit to, but there is no present probability that they will have; *au contraire*, the feeling entertained towards us is excellent, better than people who have been many years in Paris ever knew it. As a proof of this, we do not even find in the newspapers, and periodicals, and caricatures, those skits and sarcasms at us, which used to be of daily and hourly occurrence. In truth, nothing else but *fraternité* goes down now, and a general belief is entertained that it is of the last importance to remain in *fraternité* with the English *avant tout*.

Thus far the Revolution has produced no effect on literature and art; nor has it yet been celebrated by the pen or the pencil (in speaking of the pencil I, of course, except that of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS) in a manner worthy of it. Even the very songs to which it has given rise are pitiable; and the caricatures, notwithstanding the skill of the French in such things, are really beneath contempt, both as regards point and execution.

One little fact will show how completely Paris is abandoned by the wealthy classes—several of the fashionable restaurants are closed.

Five-franc pieces, with the symbols of the Republic, with the inscription "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," have been issued to the public within the last few days. They are at present, however, a curiosity—so much so, that men sell them in the streets at a premium averaging from three to ten sous. The new pieces are the same in design as those of the first Republic, and are executed on the same model as the last batch of Louis Philippe's. It is seen at a glance that they have been brought out with great haste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the accompanying Illustrations represents one of the great events of last week—the Protestation of the National Guards of the 1st and 3d Legion;

"tending," says our artistic Correspondent, "to upset the Provisional Government in general, and Ledru-Rollin in particular." This is of great importance, inasmuch as it led to the great Demonstration of Friday, described in the annexed column, and engraved in the companion Illustration. In the first scene are a few Grenadiers, unarmed, assembled on the Quai, at the Place du Châtelet, the back part of whose columnar fountain is shown. Prominent in the group is General Courtais, endeavouring to persuade the Guards to retire, so as to save them from a conflict with the people, who are crowding the Quai leading to the Hôtel de Ville. The General as well as his aide-de-camp, is expostulating with the crowd. In the group are two Students of St. Cyr, mounted on horseback, and an escort of three *chasseurs à cheval*. Our Artist stood very near the General, and heard him strongly menaced by the infuriated crowd.

The Demonstration of Friday is, as we have said, detailed in the adjoining column: it was a scene of intense excitement; the people promenading the streets, singing national hymns—200,000 men, crowding quai, boulevard, and street, and marching in military order, some of the trades preceded by a drum and flag. The balconies and the housetops were crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the moving masses below.



GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF TRADES, AT PARIS.

FREDERICK VII., KING OF DENMARK.

FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN, who has lately ascended the Throne of Denmark, by the title of Frederick the Seventh, was born on the 6th of October, 1808; his mother was Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklinburgh Schwerin, his father's first consort. On the accession of his present Majesty to the Danish throne, great anxiety was felt as to his future conduct, his past life having been anything but promising. His temper is violent, and his manners coarse; and in his youth he was exiled to Iceland, for having in a fit of passion drawn his sword on his grandfather. Married twice, he has been separated from both his wives by divorce. He had thus rendered himself very unpopular. However, at present there appears some hope that he may yet redeem the past; the "strawberry" may have grown "beneath the nettle." The tenor of his first proclamation goes in some degree to inspire confidence that the future will not be a dark one for Denmark. In that document he says:—"Our first and most important object shall be to follow the example of our beloved father; to unite, like him, clemency with justice in our government, to encircle the inhabitants of all parts of the country with the same paternal affection, and not only to continue the ameliorations commenced by him in the administration, but also to terminate the arrangement intended by him for the different relations of the State, the completion of which has been deferred only by the illness and decease of our beloved father, and which will tend to guarantee the reciprocal rights of the citizens, to ensure concord in our dear country, and to strengthen the force and glory of the State."

The formalities that attend the decease of a King in Denmark are so peculiar, that we give an account of them, as recently observed:—"On the 21st of January, at nine in the morning, the doors of the grand balcony of the palace of Christianburg were thrown open, and immediately the Princes of the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, and the high dignitaries of the kingdom appeared on the balcony. The Minister of Justice, M. de Stemann, then approached the balustrade, and cried out three times with a loud voice, "King Christian VIII. is dead. Long live King Frederick VII.!" This cry was repeated each time by the heralds, and on each occasion the band of the body-guard replied by a flourish. From nine o'clock to twelve all the gates of Copenhagen, according to ancient usage, were closed. The keys of the city, and also those of the citadel, were carried to the palace. The troops of the garrison and the National Guard assembled at one o'clock at their various places of meeting, and took the oaths of fidelity to the new King, before Prince Ferdinand, General-in-Chief of the army, and Prince William, Governor-General of Copenhagen."

The promise implied in the above proclamation has been kept; an ordinance was published on the 28th of January, by which a Constitution was granted for the whole of Denmark. There is to be established Common States for the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein; these States are to assemble at fixed periods alternately in the kingdom of Denmark and in the Duchies. The new Constitution consecrates the principle of voting the taxes by the States, and of their participation in the legislative power. The Constitution changes nothing in the relations between the duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg with the Germanic Confederation: it preserves, also, the op-

tional use of the Danish and the German languages in the mixed districts of the duchy of Sleswick. The Constitution is to be submitted to the examination of deputies, the majority of whom are to be elected by the provincial States. Their number is to be 26 for Denmark, and 26 for the duchies. Within two months after the elections, this assem-



FREDERICK VII., PRESENT KING OF DENMARK.

bly is to meet at Copenhagen, and is to continue its labours until the King shall have pronounced its close.

FUNERAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE funeral of a King or Royal personage is in Denmark a costly ceremony, requiring not only a large outlay of money, but also the services of all high functionaries and officers during several weeks. Whether it be from state policy, or to create effect, certain it is that the Government are lavish in their expenses to surround the remains of the departed Monarch with all the splendour they can command; and not only the courtiers, civil and military officers, and titled persons, but also the great bulk of the people, are invited to assist at the different ceremonies which we now illustrate; and the respectful crowds of mourners bear witness to the faithful and almost child-like attachment of the Danish people to their Monarchs.

After the body of the deceased King Christian VIII. had been embalmed, it was exposed on the Bed of State (*Lit de Parade*), in the large hall of the palace at Amalienburg, which, as well as all passages leading to the hall, had been hung in black. The corpse, dressed in the Royal robes, was laid on a bed, covered with white satin sheets, edged with gold fringes; the room was lit by wax tapers, burning in large silver candelabras. At the head were ranged the Regalia, viz. Crown, Apple, Sword and Sceptre; and round the steps leading to the bed all the Orders of Knighthood of which the departed King was a member. Officers, armed with halberds, kept guard day and night; and, during four hours of the day, when the public were admitted, seven high functionaries—Ministers of State, Admirals, Generals, and Court Officers—besides the Masters of the Ceremonies, with their staffs of office, were ranged behind the Regalia, in mournful silence.

After the body had been publicly exhibited eight days, it was deposited in the Royal coffins (the inner one of lead), and placed for public exhibition on an elevated platform (catafalque) covered with black velvet. The coffin was studded with gilt crowns, and round the sides of the platform appropriate bas-reliefs were executed in gilt plaster. In front of the platform three large silver lions were placed; innumerable lights were burning in gilt candelabras, and the effect of the tasteful decorations of the "castrum doloris" was very imposing. The coffin bore the following inscription on the shield or plate:—"Christian VIII., born 18th Sept., 1786, ascended the Throne 3rd Dec., 1839; married the first time, 21st June, 1806, to Princess Charlotte Frederika, of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin; and the second time, 22nd May, 1815, to Princess Caroline Amalia, of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Two sons were the issue of the first marriage: one died 13th April, 1807, a few hours after his birth; the other ascended the Throne of Denmark on the death of his dearly-beloved father, 20th January, 1848, as Frederick VII." On the one side: "An excellent spirit and knowledge and understanding were found in him.—*Daniel*, v. 12." On the other side, "He filleth a long time.—*Solomon's Wisdom*, iv. 13." At the foot: "I give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.—*Jeremiah*, iii. 15." His motto was: "God and my Country." On the platform three beautiful verses were inscribed by the poet Holst, commencing—

"He wore the crown, and on his brow
A stamp of might he had from God."

The sarcophagus having been exhibited publicly eight days with similar ceremonies to those above described, the funeral was fixed for the 25th of February at night, when the coffin was placed on the state hearse, drawn by eight horses, and a procession formed as follows:—Royal Horse Guards; two Heralds and Masters of Ceremonies, on horseback; high functionaries in their carriages; Royal equipages, drawn by six horses; the First Master of the Ceremonies, with his staff of office; the hearse surrounded by naval and military officers, halberdiers, and chamberlains, on horseback; the deceased King's favourite horse led by grooms; a cavalcade of high officers; his Majesty the King, in his state carriage, drawn by eight horses; the Royal Princes, in their state carriages; Clergy, and City Represent-



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF CHRISTIAN VIII., KING OF DENMARK, PASSING KING'S NEW-SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

tatives, Hussars, &c., all surrounded by torch-bearers. The troops were ranged *en haie* in the streets where the cortege passed, and the houses illuminated. In the King's New Square, where we see the procession passing, and in other places, appropriate funeral hymns were sung; and about midnight the procession had reached its termination out of town, by the Copenhagen and Roeskilde Railway station. During the night, the hearse was escorted by a squadron of Horse Guards, and proceeded to Roeskilde, a small town, sixteen English miles from Copenhagen, with a celebrated cathedral, built more than eight hundred years ago, and containing the coffins of a great many Kings and Queens of Denmark. On the 26th of February, we found this little town all astir, his Majesty having arrived with a large cortege at night, by a special train. The coffin of the deceased King had been most appropriately placed in the open square near the railway terminus, surrounded and guarded only by the peasantry of the district. At eleven o'clock a procession was formed, the King and Princes following the coffin on foot; and at noon they entered the Cathedral, which was crowded with spectators. A cantata having been sung, the Bishop of Zealand preached a funeral sermon, when the coffin was removed from the grand aisle to the Chapel of Frederick V., there to rest with a long line of ancestry. Many poets have sung in memory of the departed King (who was a tasteful critic and promoter of the arts); from amongst whose effusions we transcribe the following Latin lines:—

IN OBITU
AUGUSTISSIMI, CLEMENTISSIMI, ET PISSIMI
DANIE REGIS,
CHRISTIANI OCTAVI.

Anxius cum genitu misere tua Danica funus
Mortuque jam plorat, Rex peramanda
tum.
Veh! subito properas, ad limina celsa piorum,
Dum tenuit spes nos, te retinere diu
Eximilis animi tui nobis oib. olim.
Quid quicquid non impie corbi. Dive! fuit;
Quamque tibi fuerit patria populi salutis
Cura, patet cunctis te moderante ratem;
Nostitatis satis hoc hunc quo monumenta re-
linquas;
Hoc tu, cum moreris, vota suprema do-
cent.
Quam placidus semper, mitis facilisque
cuique,
Quam miseris tandem grande levamen eras!

LITERATURE.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES. A GUIDE FOR THEIR TREATMENT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF MEDICAL AID. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, &c. Churchill.

This is a sheet of Instructions as to the best means of employing the interval which must necessarily elapse between the occurrence of an Accident and the arrival of professional aid. In such cases, not unfrequently, a life may be saved by simple remedial measures, such as are here given, in the fewest possible words, consistent with the clear understanding of the instruction sought to be conveyed. The Directions are for the treatment of some sixty ills, which beset everyday life: they include the varieties of bleeding, by cuts and incisions, stabs, and other wounds; with bruises and sprains; broken bones and dislocations; burns and scalds; explosions; railway and steamboat accidents; venomous bites; choking, &c. Then follow antidotes for the various poisons; treatment in fits; supposed death, &c. Perhaps we cannot do better than quote a set of Instructions entire, and we select the most familiar case:—

"BURNS AND SCALDS.—The action of a hot body on the skin is called a scald, if the hot body be fluid, such as boiling water or melted grease. If the substance be solid, or if the injury arises from the effect of fire, it is called a burn. When the clothes catch fire, roll the person in the carpet or hearth-rug as quickly as possible, to stifle the flames, leaving only his head out for breathing. The effects of burns are threefold—redness and pain, blisters, and the total destruction of the part. For redness, protect from the air by wet lint or linen, covered with oiled silk; or, if oiled silk is not at hand, cover with several layers of linen, slightly wetted with common water or Goulard water. The part may also be covered with raw cotton if it can be procured. If blisters arise, leave them alone if not very tense; and if they be very tense, puncture with a fine needle, and keep on the lint and oiled silk. Absence of pain over the injured part is a bad sign, and shows that it is destroyed. Apply linen and oiled silk as before, or a bread-and-water poultice. If shock exists, constant care alone will save the patient. Afterwards, if excessive sleepiness or stupor, or difficulty of breathing sets in, or great pain ensues about the stomach, danger exists. The surgeon should always attend even the slightest burns if large in size, for then, especially in children, there is always ground for alarm."

The Guide is printed in large type, upon a sheet, so that all who run may read. The treatment of the several cases is, moreover, explained by wood-cuts; but it should be added that it is only such assistance is recommended as non-professional persons can, with perfect safety, undertake. In short, it is merely domestic treatment.

We must add that, for its immense utility, this Sheet Guide deserves a place in railway stations and steamboats; in police stations and union houses; and in all places where large assemblages of persons are accustomed to congregate, and where accidents are of proportionally probable occurrence.

KING ARTHUR. By the Author of "The New Timon." Part I. Colburn.

Such of our readers as enjoyed the vigorous satire of "The New Timon" may, probably, have been misled by the first announcement of the present work—"King Arthur"—in which they may have expected the hero of farcical renown, rather than him of fairy legend and knightly song. The Sovereign of *Yom Thum* assuredly would have afforded abundance of that good-humoured satire which is the spirit of burlesque poetry. However, the hero is nothing of the sort: neither is he the Arthur of the Mabington, nor of Geoffrey of Monmouth; but rather the Arthur of the Fabliaux; the author taking the same liberty as that assumed not only by the Trouvères and Romantics, but by Ariosto and Spenser, viz. of surrounding the heroes of the fifth or sixth century with the chivalrous attributes of the thirteenth or fourteenth. There are other licenses taken, which it is of little moment to explain; for, in the author's own words, "all strict accuracy of detail would be out of character in a poem of this kind, the very nature and merit of which consist in wilful defiance of mere matter of fact."

The volume before us is, however, but an instalment of the romance. It contains but four books; the first opening with King Arthur, in this gay scene.—

"Hard by a stream, amidst a pleasant vale,
King Arthur held his careless holiday:
The stream was bright with many a silken sail,
The vale with many a proud pavilion gay;
While Cymri's dragon, from the Roman's hold,
Spread with calm wing o'er Carduel's domes of gold."

"Dark to the right, thick forests mantled o'er
A gradual mountain sloping to the plain;
Whose gloom but lent to light a charm the more,
As pleasure pleases most when neighbouring pain;
And all our human joys most sweet and holy,
Sport in the shadows cast from melancholy."

A phantom appears to the King; his Knights are discomfited, and the restless Arthur betakes himself to the Wizard Merlin, who enjoins three labours, which are sung in the succeeding book. In the first of these King-craft is the antagonism; and here the author, *salon* his unscrupulous disregard for putting the time out of joint, paints a pair of portraits. The identity with Louis Philippe and M. Guizot is unmistakable.

"* * * Ludovick his name,
* * * a king of sage repute;
Not that in youth he sowed the seeds of fame
When tree he planted, what he ask'd was—fruit.
War stormed the state, and civil discord rent,
He shunn'd the tempest till its wrath was spent."

"Safe in serene lands he pass'd his prime;
But mused not vainly on the strife afar:
Return'd, he watch'd—the husbandman of time—
The second harvest of rebellious war;
Cajoled the *Edelings*, fixed the fickle *Gau*,
And to the *Leute* promised equal law."

"The moment came, disorder split the realm;
Too stern the ruler, or too feebly stern;
The supple kinsman slid to the helm,
And trimm'd the rudder with a dexterous turn;
A turn so dexterous that it served to fling
Both overboard—the people and the king."

The wily Monarch gaily welcomes Arthur to the feast, and over "the goblet which unties the tongue," proposes to take—

"A father's charge of his forsaken nation."

The offer is thankfully declined.

In the two remaining books, the love adventures of Arthur with *Egle*, a young virgin of *Etruria*, are gracefully narrated, but at too great length for quotation.

The poem, we should add, though teeming with beauties, has many blemishes. The most frequent of these is a superabundance, nay, an ostentatious excess, of antiquarian lore, into which the author has been led by the fabulous history of the hero. This impedes the machinery of the poem, and is a dead-weight upon the reader's attention, from first to last. Neither is the imagery very novel; it is far too conventional to assort with the picturesque freshness of many of the descriptive passages. Fortunately, these are of redeeming prominence throughout the work; and there are marks of genius of a still higher order too numerous to allow "King Arthur" to take other than foremost rank in our contemporary poetry. The author's *incognito* is still maintained intact; but internal evidence as well as common report points to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton as the minstrel of this new romance of the celebrated British chief.

THE LAST DAYS OF O'CONNELL. By WILLIAM BERNARD MACCABE, author of "A Catholic History of England," &c. &c. London: C. Dolman. Dublin: James Duffy.

At a moment when the whole political horizon of Europe is blackened by the lowering storm of popular violence, and the concentrated indignation of the masses has, in part, discharged its destructive fury over the social body, we have, with some curiosity, looked into this notice of the closing scenes of the Great Agitator's busy career, which has now lain for some months on our table, unnoticed, from the press of more immediately urgent matter, and are happy if, in bearing testimony to its great merit as an able and impartial compilation, we can make amends for this seeming neglect. It is one of that valuable class of books whose contents form the materials of history. We are too near O'Connell's own time—to too completely contemporaneous with him—to see his actions and appreciate his motives in the true light of impartiality, and we therefore abstain from any reference whatever to them, that we may not give occasion to be raked either among the enemies or the admirers of the most remarkable men of our own times, and thus give offence or create pain when either was the farthest possible from our intention.

The modest title-page of Mr. MacCabe's book conveys a very inadequate idea of the variety of subject-matter comprised within its pages, and the fulness with which it is treated. The writer has had rare opportunities of observing O'Connell in the most trying circumstances; and, accordingly, we find the book enriched with detached graphic sketches of the most salient points of the "Liberators" biography, which will be read with great interest. But the most valuable portion of the work is the excellent translation of the Funeral Oration on O'Connell, delivered in Rome on the 28th and 30th of June last, by the celebrated ecclesiastical orator, the Padre Ventura.

Roman Catholicism on the Continent of Europe has been for the last three or four centuries so mixed up with Absolutism, that it requires a very clear exposition of its teachings with respect to politics, &c., to remove the impression that it is inimical to the development of political freedom and social progress; and this exposition is supplied in Ventura's oration, delivered *ex Cathedra* with the approbation and by the authority of the Sovereign Head of the Church of Rome itself; and we cannot, in all candour, refrain from saying that the lovers of peace, order, and progress could propound nothing more enlightened, or more in accordance with the benevolent spirit of Christianity. It is an exposition well worthy the supporter and assistant of Pius IX. in the political reforms accomplished by that Pontiff in his hitherto misgoverned dominions. We subjoin a short extract, referring the reader to the work itself for fuller details on this interesting topic, pointing out by the way the graphic, and, as regards a neighbouring country, the almost prophetic, force, with which the orator depicts the results of a revolution:—

"20. We must bear in mind, that foreign to, and beyond the pale of, Catholic doctrines, there are to be found two distinct and mutually antagonistic systems, by means of which men seek a solace or a remedy for tyranny and oppression; one is submission to them with stupid apathy—the other their repulsion by physical force; one bends to them like a slave—the other rises up against them like a rebel. The one is called 'passive obedience,' the other 'active resistance.'"

"The system of passive obedience, or the inert resignation to all that which power may please to do with a people, consigns to the caprice of a tyrant not only the property, the honour, and the life of the subject, but still more his understanding, his heart, his conscience, his thoughts, his reason, his will—all that which man has most dear to him, that most exalts him, that is most sacred to him, that is of all things the most his own, the most inalienable from him, and the most peculiar to him—all—the entire of that which makes man worthy of the name of man. It degrades man into a brute, which is utterly and completely at the discretion of him who is its owner. It leaves to man nothing of humanity except the form, and, even in that form, is not long to be found revealed the divine origin of man, and his innate dignity."

"The system of active resistance, or of sedition, whether it be abortive or triumphant, is ever fatal. If triumphant, it merely makes a change of persons, and leaves unchanged the circumstances, and untouched the state of things against which it was directed. The same parts are represented by different individuals; but the tragedy is still enacted, and precisely in the same manner in which it had been previously performed. The slave plays the tyrant, and he who had been the tyrant wears the garb and clanks the chains of the slave; and all goes on as before to its sad and fitting catastrophe. The sovereignty of all is the slavery of all for the profit of a few. And if, at any subsequent period, the movement brings forth any advantage, such an event never occurs until a long time has elapsed, and until those who created the movement have paid for it with their lives, and until the traces of those passions which produced its triumph have been obliterated."

"But woe! woe! to a people if their attempt at resistance has failed. The wounded pride of tyranny is no longer to be kept within any bounds. That which it did from caprice it then believes that it is bound, as a matter of duty, to perpetrate. Before it oppressed, because oppression was an instinct of its nature; and afterwards it oppresses, because oppression is regarded as the necessary means of its own conservation. Distrust changes to hatred, and hatred lashes itself into fury. Judicial forms are no longer attended to. Every thought is punished as an offence, and every word condemned as if it were sedition. Talent, wealth, virtue, are converted into crimes, and suspicion the sole—sufficient ground for condemnation. Fetters are made more heavy, chains are added to chains to bind the limbs of freemen, whilst scyphophants become more shameless, courtiers more vile, executioners more cruel, despotism more atrocious, and persecution more inhuman."

"21. Between these two systems, which by opposite paths lead generally to the same end—the ruin and slavery of the people—stands the system of Catholic Christianity; which, condemning rebellions and tumults, teaches us to oppose to oppression, and especially religious oppression, no other species of resistance but those of passive resistance and active obedience."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Attila" was again given at this theatre on Saturday last, and each time of representation the performance of this opera has done fresh credit to the artists engaged in it. By some strange mistake the name of Belletti was omitted in our last week's notice of this opera, an omission which would be most unfair to this great artist, who is, in fact, one of its chief supports. The singing of the National Anthem after the opera, was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering, a display of loyalty on the part of the audience, which formed a singular pendant to the evidence of the opposite feeling given at the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mlle. Rachel, in Paris. Signora Cruvelli gave the last verse with an enthusiasm which she had caught from her auditors, and which in turn inspired them afresh.

On Tuesday, "I Due Foscari" was revived. This is decidedly one of the most pleasing of Verdi's operas, and one of those most exempt from the defects of the celebrated maestro. The cast included Mlle. Cruvelli, Cuzzani, Bouché, and the great baritone, Coletti, returned with a voice even improved during his absence. His performance of the old Doge was, as before, a magnificent study. The union of the weakness of old age, with the dignity of the man and the Doge, of extreme feeling with stern resolution, could not be more happily depicted; while the superb voice of the great baritone rendered the fine music of his part with the greatest possible effect. Mlle. Cruvelli here appeared in a new character, and one admirably suited to her. The first air, beginning with the charming *preghiera*, was delightfully rendered by her from beginning to end. The pathetic slow movement at the beginning she sang with a quiet feeling and an even *sostenuto* style, hardly to be expected from her character of voice; while in the second part she recovered all her wonted fire, and gave it with an energy and force which electrified her hearers: she was most vociferously applauded, and very unmercifully (as we think) encored. The exertion was almost too much for even her powerful organ, as those who are acquainted with the fatiguing nature of Verdi's music will easily imagine. On the whole, her impersonation of *Lucrezia Contarini* was a fine performance, and contrived greatly to the *édul* with which the opera went off.

Cuzzani acquitted himself with much tact and taste of the part of *Jacopo*, which is one, however, requiring more power in the higher notes than this tenor possesses.

Bouché proved himself, as usual, a valuable artist in the character of *Loredano*. The most effective pieces in the opera were *Lucrezia's* first aria, which we have before mentioned; the trio and succeeding quartet in the prison, which was, as usual, encored; and, above all, Coletti's final scene, which created immense enthusiasm, and part of which he was obliged to repeat.

LYCEUM.

A new two-act piece was played on Wednesday evening, called "The Happy Family," which, although supported by a most powerful cast—one, indeed, that any author would have been too fortunate in procuring for a five act Comedy—and most exquisitely placed on the stage, dragged on somewhat heavily, and at times appeared verging on the dangerous.

The idea is that of three married couples and a bachelor, sustained by Mr. Granby, Mr. Charles Mathews, and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Stirling, Madame Vestris, and Mr. Harley, who take a villa called Harmony Lodge, to live together, and contribute to mutual comfort and happiness. Of course they all quarrel—including the servants (played by Mr. C. Jones, Miss Grove, and Mr. H. Hall), and are only finally, and not very clearly reconciled, by an old gentleman, impersonated by Mr. Frank Matthews, who comes to live

with them, and act as the "keeper" of the popular menagerie in front of the National Gallery, in training and correcting them. In addition to these persons, two young lovers are represented by a Mr. Charles and Miss Howard.

The powerful cast will at once be seen from the above-mentioned names; but it was too powerful for the piece. It reminded us of putting a lot of people into a light carriage, and then being unable to move it. More was expected, at every speech, from such leading performers than had been given to them to say, and, in consequence, the dialogue was a series of disappointments. Indeed, one or two of the artists had characters utterly unworthy of them, more especially Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The second act was merely a repetition of the first, under other circumstances; and from the commencement of the plot the entire idea was seen through. The author had aimed at producing something in the style of Mr. Buckstone's "Married Life;" but his *dramatis personæ* lacked the individuality requisite for carrying through a similar piece. And the very ancient "Joel" introduced—such as, "I am all over mud;" "No, you mean the mud is all over you;" or, "I went to see the hounds throw off;" "No, you mean the horses"—were rather painful. All the performers played admirably; but the laughter came in ruffles rather than bursts and those who listened for the applause at the fall of the curtain, were compelled to hear something as well, less gratifying. The piece wanted breadth and variety; its characters were all on a level, and the writing was of that somewhat hazardous style known as "neat," between which and "slow" the gradation is so imperceptible.

The scenery, by Mr. Beverley, was exquisitely painted. In the first act was an excellent "set" of one of the old inn-yards in the Borough; and, in the second, a lovely villa on the banks of the Thames, with a verandah covered with honeysuckle, a lawn with dinner laid out, and some distant park scenery, was received with loud applause.

The old favourites, "Box and Cox," made their appearances, for the ninety-seventh time, to conclude the entertainments.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Sterling Coyne has been again at work for the Adelphi, and again fortunate. He is a "real blessing to managers," for no one else knows so well how to suit an actor's peculiarities, or to throw off a skit at a passing event. We only wonder that he has not brought out a piece before this in which Mr. Paul Bedford played Louis Philippe, and Mr. Wright Guizot, with Miss Woolgar for the Duchess de Montpensier. We still expect to see it, *censore volente*. His last production is a one-act sketch—a mere "anecdote," as it is termed in the bills—called "The Comrades." It has been written solely for the sake of introducing M. Legrand, whose *Pierrot*, at Christmas, the audience did not understand.

M. Legrand is an excellent pantomimist, but the visitors to the Adelphi are not quite accustomed to his style of humour. Indeed, had M. Legrand's great successor, Dabureau, of the Théâtre des Funambules, come amongst us, the result would have been the same. It is not his fault, but he is scarcely appreciated as he ought to be. Mr. Coyne has, however, provided him with a much better vehicle for the display of his peculiarities than he had before; and the little drama in which he appears is received with great applause.

FRENCH PLAYS.

A piece brought over from the Vaudeville, "Le Gant et l'Eventail," has been the most attractive novelty of the week at the St. James's Theatre. The chief part is most gracefully performed by Mlle. Nathalie, whose engagement, we regret to say, is drawing to a close. The piece is familiar to the English playgoer as "Love's Telegraph," performed some months back at the Princess; indeed, it is difficult to find a piece in the *répertoire* of any piece which has not already been adapted for our theatres. Mlle. Nathalie will be succeeded by M. Lafont.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean concluded their highly successful engagement on Wednesday evening, when "The Wife's Secret" was performed, for the thirty-seventh time, to a house crowded to the ceiling, and the applause throughout as hearty and general as ever. No modern five-act play has achieved so popular a triumph; and if Mr. and Mrs. Kean can only bring a new one with them of equal merit, and play in it with the same excellence and effect, their return will be looked forward to as the most interesting event in the dramatic world of the time.

Another translation of the French piece "Lavater" is announced for representation here this evening. This we think bad policy, especially after the excellent and finished manner in which it is played at the Lyceum, as "Not a Bad Judge."

A one-act comic sketch, "Lola Montes, or She Would be a Countess," is announced for immediate representation.

Mr. Gustavus Brooke is also underlined to appear on the 4th of April. There is a report in the *coulisses*, that whether he comes to the Haymarket, or stops at the Olympic, in either way he involves himself in a dispute.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Brooke appeared as *Virginus* on Thursday evening, for the first time before a London audience. His performance had all the defects and all the effective points of those characters in which he has before played, with the exception of the *Hunchback*, which, as we stated last week, we take to be the best part that he has as yet appeared in. It is, however, scarcely fair to give any decided opinion upon Mr. Brooke's acting at present; the railway haste with which he is pushed through a succession of characters, badly supported, with no time for sufficient rehearsal, is highly detrimental to his reputation. Miss May, who played *Virginia*, was the only other performer entitled to commendation. The scenery was composed of Norman, Gothic, and "composite" architecture in every sense of the word; and the general business slovenly and loose. If these are "the days of the legitimate drama," stated at the head of the bill to be "revived" at this theatre, we think the sooner they are allowed to sink into neglect again the better.

After the tragedy a new ballet, called "Coquillia, or the Spirit of the Shell," was brought out; but everything was so imperfectly done that all the effects failed one after another, and, but for the excellent dancing of some very clever little children, pupils of Mr. B. Barnett, the audience, we expect, would have made their own denouement. We will not pronounce it a failure, for it had not a chance. The plot appeared well arranged, and as far as the scenery went, it was well painted; whilst the action was plain, and easily to be followed. But the unfinished state in which everything came on the stage was most disgraceful; and we pitied the gentlemen engaged in its production—author, leader, and ballet-master—so mercilessly thrown over.

Mr. Wallack will make his first appearance since his return from America, next Monday, at the Princess's Theatre, and on Tuesday "Don Cèsar de Bazan" will be revived for him.

"God save the Queen" was sung and played at all the principal theatres on Saturday, on the occasion of the birth of a Princess; and, as before, all the ill-mannered individuals who refused to take off their hats met with sorry usage from the hands of the surrounding audience. The general feeling was one of earnest, hearty, loyal enthusiasm; and at one or two of the theatres, at the conclusion of the anthem, loud cheers were given for the Queen and Constitution, until the walls rang again. The demonstration at Drury Lane was especially general.

The success of the Cirque Nationale at the theatre just mentioned establishes the truth of what we have so often stated—that a well-managed circus would be a sure mine of wealth to its projectors. Mr. Batty appears now to see this, and his scenes in the circle take the place of the second-rate stage performances that usually finished an Astley's evening. Drury Lane is nightly crowded with the rank and fashion of London; and this is solely on account of the completeness and elegant *ensemble* of the *maréage*. We have never had anything so good, as an entire programme; although, individually, everything done has perhaps been equalled. Mlle. Caroline was long at Vauxhall, and, we believe, Astley's; and at the latter place Madame Klatt was equally able as an equestrian of the *haute école*. Mr. Batty, we expect, can do everything that M. Anroli can; Mr. Newsome has long ridden in our arenas; Camille Leroux, who rode four or five years ago at the Lyceum, was the queen of equestrian *danses*; and the handsome Louise Tournaire would be a dangerous rival to any of the *belles écuylères* now at Drury Lane. But all this grace, beauty, and activity is collected together. The accessories are well and elegantly got up; the music very superior; and the *mise en scene*, if we may use the term, perfect. Nowhere, just at present, can so good an amusement of the kind be found, at so moderate a price; and therefore it is successful.

A series of Grand Concerts of singular attraction are on the point of being given at Her Majesty's Theatre. The first, which will take place on the 17th of April, will be an Historical Concert—that is to say, illustrative of the history of the various schools of music in successive ages and in different countries. The prince of pianists, M. Thalberg, has been exclusively engaged for these concerts; and in the first he will perform a succession of morceaux illustrative of the earliest and most ancient, as well as the most elaborate and modern music, from those written for the Spinette and Harpsichord to those destined for the grand Pianoforte. These concerts will present the following extraordinary combination of talent: Mlle. Jenny Lind, Mlle. Erminia Tadolini, Signora Cruvelli, Signora Abbadia, Signora Schwartz, Signora Sofia Vera; Signors Gardoni, Cuzzani, Laboretto; Signors Coletti, Belletti, F. Lablache, Bouché, and Lablache. Independent of the greatest of all living soloists, Thalberg, there will be Piatti, Lavigne, Remusat, Zeiss, the whole Orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre, and a select and numerous Chorus.

THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, which sailed from Boston on the 17th ult., arrived in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, on the 15th inst., having performed the voyage from land to land in 21 days, a short period even for an American packet-ship. She encountered most tempestuous weather in crossing the Atlantic, and sustained some damage. It is the intention of the owners to exhibit the Junk, on her arrival in the Thames, which, it is expected, will be on Monday or Tuesday. Next week we shall illustrate this curious specimen of Chinese ship-building, and give some authentic details of her voyage.

KILBY TUNNEL.—The work of relaying the rails in this tunnel has just been completed; the old stone blocks have been entirely removed, and both lines (amounting in the whole to eight miles) have been relaid with new wooden sleepers. Although for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, during the operation, the whole length of the tunnel was worked as a single way, yet, through the excellent arrangements made, and by the aid of a new plan of electric telegraph not one train out of the immense traffic of the London and North-Western Railway was delayed during the progress of the work.

CHESS.

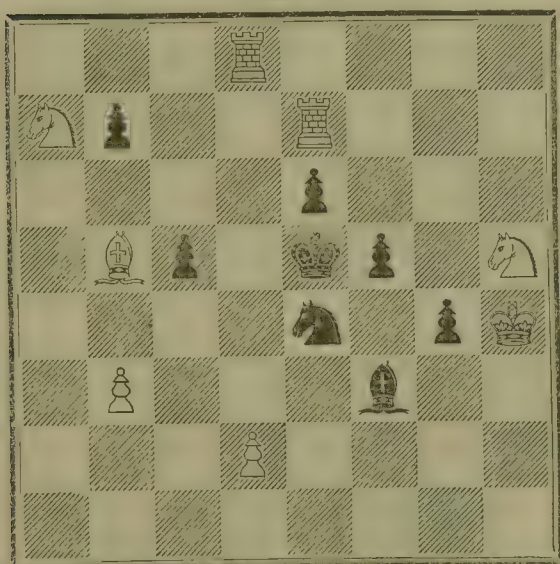
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

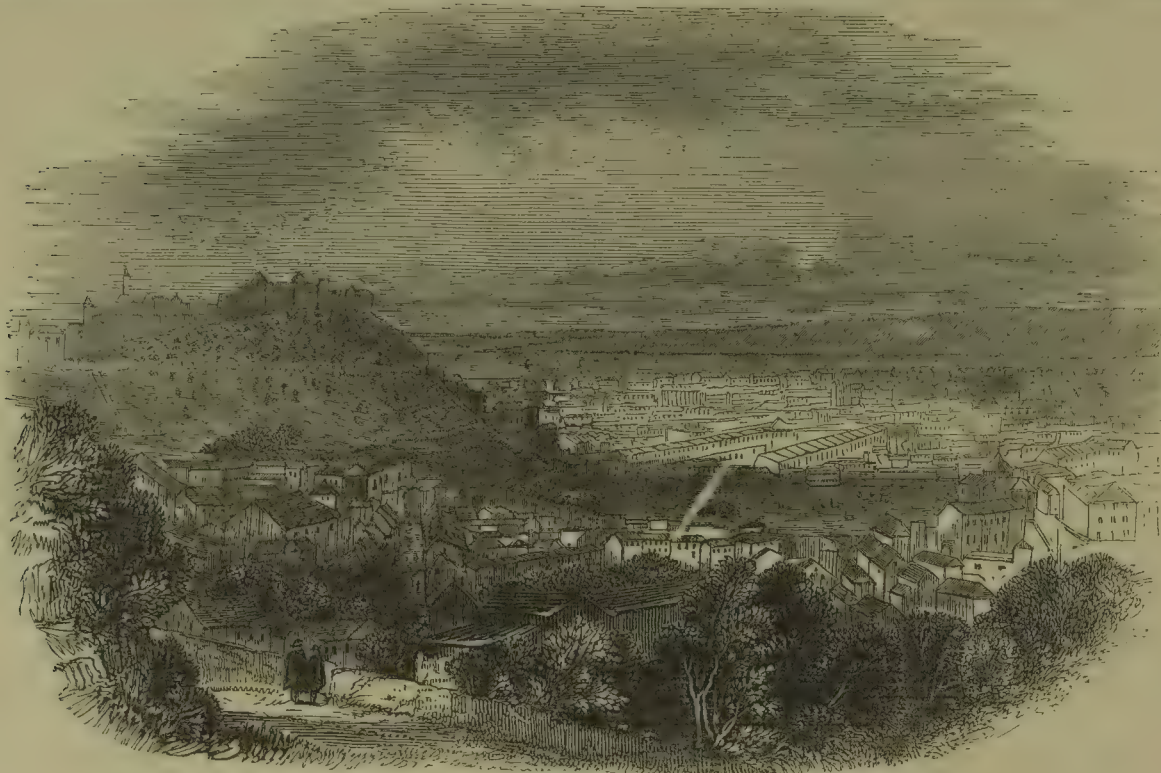
- "H. R. W." "A. B. C." "Observer."—Problem No. 216 is quite right. It is obvious in the solution, since Black has no other move, that his 4th move is R, not K, to Q Kt's 5th.
- "S. P. Q."—It is correctly stated, and is easy enough. Black simply moves the R from B's sq. to B's 7th, and White can then only prevent immediate mate by the sacrifice of his Queen and Bishop; after which Black mates him on the 4th move.
- "Diogenes," "T. W. B."—You can have two or more Queens on the board at one and the same time.
- "J. V. K. C."—Study the Handbook and the Elementary Lessons by Calvi, now publishing in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."
- "W. G. C."—No. The Black King is at his R's 3d.
- "J. F. P."—The "Berlin Chess Magazine," obtainable at Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, foreign booksellers, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
- "H. J. C. A."—The "American Chess Magazine" is not now, we think, obtainable in this country.
- "H. S." "Preston."—One of them is neat, and shall appear. The others are either wrong or unsuitable.
- "A. Z. B. Y."—It shall be looked to.
- "G. P."—Too weak for publication. The notice shall appear when we have more room.
- "F. D. M." "Oxford."—The Problem forwarded is one of D'Oreille's most beautiful; but unfortunately it has been several times before the public. Thanks, nevertheless.
- "Charlydis," "Worcester."—There is some omission, which renders it impracticable, we fear.
- "M. D."—It is published in monthly numbers, at 1s. 6d. per number. Apply to Hurst, 26, King William-street, Strand.
- "Juvenile Reader."—Get Kenny's little book for beginners—the "Chess-Player's Manual."
- "Calabrois."—It is want of space alone prevents our giving the solutions of Enigmas. At the end of the present volume we hope to be enabled to give them in an abbreviated form.
- "H. H." "Stockton."—It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
- "Juts."—It is impossible to make you understand by written description. Get some friend who knows the moves to show you.
- "J. B."—Your position shall be attentively examined. At the first glance, the board looks crowded with unnecessary pieces.
- "Odipus."—Your Enigma is easily solved in four moves.
- "T. R." "Beta."—St. Neot's—Your suggested move in Enigma 258 shall be submitted to the author.
- "Parr."—They shall be examined.
- "Learner."—The White King cannot come within the range of the Black Queen while she is protecting her King from check.
- "D. H." "W. P."—Answers to many Correspondents were deferred from the pressure of political matters during the last few weeks. The same cause occasioned, once or twice, the abridgement of which you complain.
- "Rufa Terra."—They shall be reported on next week.
- "R. W." "E. S. A."—It shall be looked to.
- "A Lady."—A Pawn that has not been moved can be played two squares; but if it pass an adverse Pawn that is in a position to capture it, were it only played one square, then the opposing player may take it in passing, or permit it pass two squares.
- "W. L." "East Grinstead."—Your communication reached us too late for examination this week.
- "G. T."—Your adversary can Castle after he has been in check.
- "M. M. M."—Under the circumstances mentioned, the King is checkmated, as he cannot, in any case, move into a square commanded by an adverse piece.
- "J. E. C."—We like the Problem very much. As few people, however, will look at a position trammelled by conditions foreign to the principles of ordinary play, might not the stipulation of not moving the Q P be obviated by adding a Black Kt at Black's Q sq?
- Solutions by "C. W. C." "F. G. R." "S. P. Q." "J. B." "Sopraccita," "Eva," "T. R." "A. D." "Gand;" "A. Z. B. Y." are correct. Those by "L. E. L.," "Philo-Chess," "Bogle," "T. P." are wrong.

PROBLEM, No. 218.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

BLACK.





THE CITY OF BERLIN.

THE REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

Serious disturbances occurred at Berlin on the 13th. The delegates of the city having refused to adopt the petition which had been drawn up and signed for presentation to the King, an assembly was announced for the evening to take the matter into consideration. At an early hour a large multitude assembled, and it was suddenly reported that some arrests had been made, and that the Government purposed preventing any public demonstration by armed force. At this moment a gendarme made his appearance, and was received with hootings, and compelled to retire towards the guard-house, near the Brandenburg-gate. The crowd followed him, and surrounded the guard-house. The officer on duty sent for a reinforcement, and some detachments of cavalry and infantry came, driving back the people. The cavalry at the same time cleared the square near the Castle.

The riot began to assume a more serious aspect, and the cavalry made repeated charges in which some blood was shed. The troops unnecessarily made use of their arms in dispersing the people. The disturbance was most serious in the vicinity of the Palace and near the Peter's-place, from which the people were driven towards the Green-street, where a barricade was thrown up. On other points the pavement was taken up and stones thrown at the soldiers. Many arrests were made.

All the public offices, such as the Arsenal, the Bank, the Seehandlung, &c., were occupied by strong detachments of troops. Guns ready for action were kept harnessed all day in the barracks.

The ostentation with which the Government displayed its troops was one of the principal causes of the assemblages of the people, who were dispersed by the cavalry. The number of wounded has not been ascertained, but there is a general feeling of indignation against the troops, who used their sabres against the people often without first calling upon them to disperse.

On the following day, the 14th, the Burgomaster and Senators issued a proclamation expressing confidence in the "good intentions" of the King, and inculcating the observance of peace and order on the part of the people. On the same day the deputation of magistrates and delegates of Berlin, headed by the Chief Burgomaster, was received by the King of Prussia, and they presented to his Majesty the petition adopted in the last meeting of the town-councillors. The King received the deputation kindly, and speaking of some modifications the deputation wished to have introduced into the constitution, his Majesty said that alterations in the constitutional law must be made with great caution, and he alleged the example in France, where in some fifty years fifteen constitutions had been made and abolished.

The disturbances were renewed on the 5th and 16th, and succeeding days. We learn that, on the first-named of those days, numerous gatherings in all the streets assembled about noon on the Schlossplatz. The crowd was immense. At night a kind of constabulary force was formed, whose members wore, as a distinctive mark, a black and white stripe on the left arm. A proclamation was issued claiming for the constables the respect of the people. The military authorities promised to retain the soldiery in their barracks so long as the personal safety of the public was respected. But the infantry suddenly charged the crowd on the Castle-place at the moment when the constabulary were mixing with them, and exhorting them to disperse. The people were violently thrown back upon the streets near the Castle. They halted, and established several barricades, which they defended with stones against the soldiery sent to dislodge them. The troops made use of their fire-arms, and fired several times. A great many men of the people fell. The infantry and the cavalry went to pursue those who fled, and killed several with the same brutality which they exhibited throughout the disturbances. The Minister of the Interior, Count de Bodelschwing, has instituted an inquiry into the conduct of a troop of cuirassiers, whom the citizens accuse of charging the people without any provocation. Several gun and iron shops are said to have been plundered. Numerous arrests have taken place. The number of the wounded and killed was considerable. On the 16th, the students of the Universities of Berlin and Halle, forming a procession of about 1800 men, went to the Royal Palace to present a petition to the King.

On the 17th the violent spirit exhibited by the people still continuing, the King, on the morning of the 18th, issued a proclamation convoking the States for the 2nd of April next, and granting the liberty of the press. Whereupon the crowd directed its steps towards the square in front of the Palace, in order to testify to the King the gratitude of the people. All of a sudden some individuals began to hoot and threaten the military. The troops charged, and were repulsed. They then attacked the people with their sabres. The cry "To Arms!" was immediately to be heard on all sides. Barricades were erected in the twinkling of an eye, and the massacre between the citizens and the military commenced. The number of killed is computed at upwards of 100 persons.

Four of the retrograde Ministers have given in their resignation, namely, de Thile, Eichhorn, Savigny, and Bodelschwing. Some add the name of Stolberg. It was also said that Messrs. de Vincke, de Schwerin, Camphausen, and Auerswald had been recalled, and that the two latter had arrived.

CHANGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

At two o'clock this day, the 19th, the following Royal proclamation was published:—

"I have already, early yesterday morning, accepted the resignation of my for-

mer Ministry, and have charged Count Arnim with the formation of a new Ministry.

"He accepts the office of President of the Ministry, and, *pro tem.*, the Administration of Foreign Affairs and of Constitutional Questions.

"To Count Schwerin I have confided the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"The Provincial Councillor Von Auerswald, who is now absent, will be charged with the Ministry of the Interior, exclusive of the above-named portion of its duties reserved for Count Arnim, provided, as may be expected, he, the Councillor Von Auerswald, be ready to accept the same.

"The Minister of Justice and the Ministers Counts Stollberg and Von Rohr will retain their posts for the present, till subsequent arrangements are made for replacing them.

"Until the definitive appointment of the Minister of Finance, the Director of Taxes, M. Kuhne, will undertake that part of the administration *ad interim.*

"Berlin, March 19, 1848."

Tranquillity has been quite restored in Berlin, and the people have given themselves up to rejoicings.

The *Börsenhalle* of the 18th has letters from Königsberg to the 14th inst., which report great disturbances in that city on the preceding day.

An immense concourse assembled around the building in which the Municipal "Ressource" was sitting, and refused to disperse when the meeting broke up, although implored to do so by M. Walesrode, a great popular favourite.

The enraged multitude proceeded to the police station, where they tore up the pavement, broke all the windows, hewed the shutters in pieces with axes, and vowed vengeance against the police-president Lauterbach, a man universally detested. The *gendarmes* and police could not arrest the violence of the crowd, and the soldiery were equally impotent. At length a furious charge was made upon the people by the Cuirassiers, who displayed the same brutal ferocity as at Cologne. Many peaceable citizens were seriously wounded, and two killed. Several were arrested and sent to prison.

On the 14th the tumult was still very alarming. The address forwarded to Berlin by the Municipal "Ressource" has provoked his Majesty to dissolve the assembly definitively, and the framers of the obnoxious document are to be prosecuted, although the proceedings are temporarily suspended by the police.

The enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Cologne, when the above news arrived from Berlin on the 20th, was indescribable.

The great Imperial standard (black, red, and gold, with the double eagle) was, with the sanction of the Archbishop, hoisted on the top of Cologne Cathedral, and is now proclaiming to the Germans on both sides of the Rhine the regeneration of Germany.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. March 19.

ELECTION OF A VISITOR.—The Master and Fellows of Balliol College, in conformity with the peculiar privilege possessed by that society of appointing their own visitor, have elected the Lord Bishop of Lincoln in the room of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.—The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the Rev. William Hedley, M.A., Fellow of University College, to be a public examiner in *Disciplina Mathematica et Physica*; the Rev. Mark Pattison, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, was nominated by the Junior Proctor to be a public examiner in *Literis Humanioribus*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. J. Hunt, M.A., Fellow of this College, has been presented to the Vicarage of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorsetshire, on the presentation of the patron, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

THE INCOME TAX.—The following return "of the Amount of Income Tax Assessed by the Commissioners upon any Annuities, Dividends, or Shares of Annuities, payable by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland to or for the use of Persons not resident in Ireland, under the 91st Clause of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 35, during each Year since the passing of the said Act," has been just published:—

Year.		Income Tax Assessed		
		£	s.	d.
1842, ending on the 6th of April, 1843	.. ..	2599	14	9
1843, .. ..	.. ..	3179	10	9
1844, .. ..	.. ..	2639	9	2
1845, .. ..	.. ..	2576	13	2
1846, .. ..	.. ..	2956	19	5

T. LIGHTFOOT, Accountant and Comptroller-General.

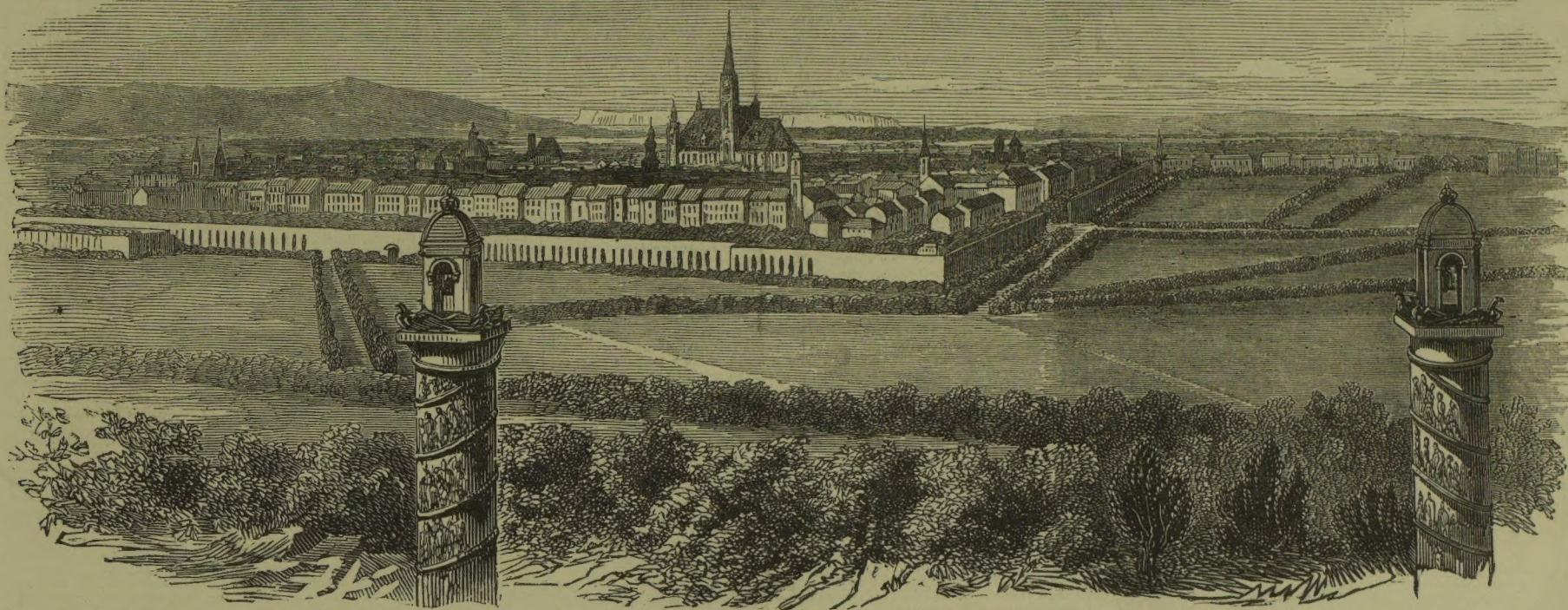
Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office, Stamps and Taxes, March 11.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Deaths in London during the week ending March 18 are stated by the registrar-general to have numbered 1118; the average being 1107. The births during the same period were 1435.

STRIKE OF THE WORKMEN AT THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—The Portlanders and navvies on these works have shown some determination to resist the terms of their employers, and various acts of threatening have been used towards some few men who attempted to work, and who were consequently compelled to leave off. Captain Manning, one of the county magistrates, has judiciously cautioned them against intimidation, and issued warrants for the apprehension of some two or three ringleaders. Now, however, nearly the whole of the men are at work again, but the Portland quarrymen are at present excluded, with the exception of some few, as it is generally considered they were the instigators of the strike. We are not aware what precise terms have been come to, but we hope they will be satisfactory to all parties.



CHARGE OF TROOPS AT BERLIN.



VIENNA, FROM MR. BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN, MARQUIS OF BUTE, K.T., F.R.S., &c.

This excellent and much-respected nobleman died suddenly, at his seat, Cardiff Castle, on the 18th instant. His Lordship had entertained a small party at dinner on that evening, and retired at ten o'clock. His absence was observed by Lady Bute, and in a few minutes afterwards he was discovered by his valet lying across his bed. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but the vital spark had fled. The greatest gloom pervades the town of Cardiff, where the Marquis was deservedly beloved.

At the period of his decease Lord Bute had completed his 57th year, having been born 13th August, 1793. He succeeded to the Scottish Earldom of Dumfries on the demise of his maternal grandfather, Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, 7th April, 1803, and inherited the Marquisate of Bute at the decease of his paternal grandfather, in 1814. He married, first, in 1818, Maria, eldest daughter of George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford, but by her Ladyship, who died in 1841, he had no child. His second marriage, to Sophia, daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, and sister of the lamented Lady Flora Hastings, took place in January, 1845, and its issue is an only son, born in 1847, who now succeeds to the family titles.

John Stuart, founder of the House of Bute, was a natural son of King Robert II. His representative, Sir James Stuart, Bart., of Ardmoileish, the first Peer, considerably augmented his patrimony by his marriage with Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, whose estates eventually enriched a junior branch of his Lordship's descendants, and are now held by Lord Wharmcliffe. The first Lord's grandson was John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the favourite and Minister of George III. Of that nobleman, the Peer whose death we record was great-grandson. By his Lordship's decease, a ribbon of the Tistie, the Lieutenantcy of Glamorganshire, and the Recordership of Banbury fall to the patronage of Government.

ADMIRAL MATSON.

Richard Matson, Admiral of the Blue, was the second son of John Matson, Esq., Chief Justice of Dominica. He was born in 1771, and entered the navy in 1785. As midshipman and mate he was actively employed for several years in the Mediterranean, under Lord Hood and Sir Sydney Smith. He was mate of the *Briannia*, and served ashore during the occupation of Toulon, in 1793, when he was publicly thanked by Sir Sydney Smith for his conduct at the destruction of the arsenal and fleet; and his name, in connexion with this service, appeared in the *Gazette*. He fought, also, at the siege of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia, in the year 1794; was lieutenant of the *Bedford*, in Hotham's action; commanded the *Cyane*, under the orders of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the West Indies; and was present at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. The *Daphne* was subsequently under his orders for three years. This gallant officer became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, and an Admiral in 1847.

Admiral Matson was the younger brother of Charles Matson, Esq., Retired Paymaster and Purser, and uncle of Commander Henry J. Matson, lately commanding the *Daring*. The death of Admiral Matson took place on the 19th inst., at his residence, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, from a fit of apoplexy.

VICE-ADMIRAL WARREN.

This highly respected naval officer was son of Dr. Warren, physician to George III., and brother of the late celebrated Dr. Warren. He entered the British service in 1789, and was most actively and honourably engaged during the course of the last war. His gallant encounter with the Danish gun-boats off Omoe Island, in 1809, and the part he took while commanding the *Spartiate*, in the Tagus, during the eventful period of Don John's escape from Portugal to the Brazils, tended much to enhance his reputation.

He was Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and Western African station in the *Isis* from 1831 to 1833. His last appointment was Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. Admiral Warren died on the 22d inst., at his seat, East Cosham, Hants, leaving a widow, one daughter, and two sons. The sons are both active officers in the naval service of their country. The gallant Admiral dies deeply and deservedly regretted.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—We are authorised to announce that, by a recent resolution of the Zoological Society, the public will be admitted to the Gardens in the Regent's-park, on Mondays, after the 10th of April next, upon the payment of sixpence only; and children on all days, but those of Promenades, also at sixpence. We rejoice at these concessions to the public.

EDUCATION OF NEGRO CHILDREN.—A public meeting was held in the course of the week, at the Literary Institution, in Cadogan-gardens, Sloane-street, Chelsea, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair, in aid of the Ladies' Society for Promoting the Improvement of Children of Negroes and People of Colour in the British West Indies. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Antigua, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Burgess.

CROYDON.—The new Archbishop of Canterbury has fully determined on making Addington his country abode. On Tuesday week he paid it a visit, and inspected the house and grounds, not omitting to make friendly calls on the villagers, whom he congratulated on their neat and comfortable appearance, and addressed in terms of great kindness and encouragement. His Grace has taken a considerable portion of the stock on the estate, and, what is to be commended, has re-appointed the whole of the out-door servants connected with the establishment.

MUNIFICENT LEGACY.—The late Miss Catherine Wood has bequeathed a munificent legacy of £1000 to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.

VIENNA.

OPPORTUNELY enough, Mr. Burford has completed, for the large circle of his establishment in Leicester-square, a Panoramic View of the City of Vienna and the surrounding country, just in time to illustrate the news received of the revolutionary proceedings in that capital. These will be found detailed at page 192; so that our present purpose is to do justice to the merits of Mr. Burford's Picture.

Vienna, the capital of the Austrian dominions, is situated in a fine fruitful plain, on the south or right bank of the Danube; not strictly on the main stream, being separated from it by the extensive suburb of Leopoldstadt, and by a vast park called the Prater. A navigable arm of the river, which here divides itself into several streams, washes the very walls on the northern side; whilst, on the southern, it has the river Wien, an insignificant rivulet, from which, however, the city takes its name.

Although the site is flat, it is bounded by hills and mountains, their sides covered with fine woods, sprinkled with châteaux and villas, and ornamented everywhere by the picturesque ruins of decayed castles, the strongholds of uetige pages; whilst there is a splendid landscape of romantic valleys, villages, woods, farms, pastures, and gardens, spreading far and wide.

Mr. Burford has sketched his Panorama from the church of St. Carlo, in the suburb of Wiedon, on the verge of the Glacis, which, with its fine trees and verdant lawns, intersected by the Wien, forms the foreground of the view; from this rise, also, the two bell-turrets of the church; the view being taken from the lantern of the dome. At first, there is little seen to impress you with the idea of one of the first cities in the world; but, if you look attentively towards the north-west, you see the old town, with its rich Gothic cathedral tower and spire, rising from a vast mass of buildings. The walls are distinctly shown, and within them is the Imperial palace, with the Emperor's garden, the grounds of the Volksgarten in front, and a long line of fine houses facing the ramparts: behind is a dense mass of buildings, churches, palaces, and immense public edifices, so closely built, that the streets dividing them can scarcely be defined.

To the South and East a different scene presents itself: here are several churches and public buildings, and magnificent palaces in beautiful gardens and grounds; and beyond them villages, and a vast plain, here stretching to the verge of the horizon, and there bounded by the mountains of Hungary. Among the striking objects are the winding Danube; the villages of Aspern, Essling, Wagram, and Schönbrunn, famous in military story; and the Brühl and Baden hills, with the castle of Presburg in the extreme distance.

The interior of the city appears to have been principally the scene of the recent revolutionary outbreak; but, looking to the left, as you face the old city, you may see in the Rennswig the palace of Prince Metternich, stated to have been destroyed by the people. It is a lofty, many-windowed edifice, with little of the architectural character of a "villa," by which it is designated.

The diplomatic celebrity of Vienna is attested by its name being attached to several treaties with Germany, Spain, France, and England; none, however, of more importance to Europe than that signed there, after the famous Congress of Sovereigns, and ministers of the allied powers, in 1815.

The Panorama is cleverly painted throughout; the *payage*, as usual in Mr. Burford's pictures, being beautifully executed, and the aerial effect particularly fine. The long, straight lines of trees, walls, and houses are strongly inimical to the picturesque—a difficulty which the painter has relieved by their much skill. It is true that the formality of the houses is relieved by their high-pitched and domed roofs; and the charming suburbs make up for the monotony of the city. Yet, the mass bristles with spire, and dome, and tower: the tower and spire of the Cathedral, by the way, are 465 feet in height.

Altogether, this is a well-timed addition to our metropolitan sights; whilst, as a work of art, it has superior claims upon the public attention. By permission of Mr. Burford, we have engraved the most striking portion of his picture.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SELECT BRITISH MANUFACTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

(Concluded from page 188.)

BEFORE we resume our notice of this Exhibition, it is important to observe that a proposition has lately been made by the Society of Arts, by co-operation with the Government, to give the provincial Schools of Design the benefit of the periodical Exhibition of the Society's collections. It is also proposed that, with the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Society shall, every (fourth?) year, make a collected Exhibition of the principal subjects exhibited in the previous three years, as well as of others; and that such National Exhibition shall take place in some large building provided with the Government sanction, if not at their cost. Trafalgar-square has been suggested as the site, and has, we believe, been approved of. The admission to the Exhibition is to be partly free, and partly by payment, as at Westminster Hall; the receipts over the expenses are to be distributed as honorary rewards to artists, manufacturers, and art-workmen, and to be applied to form a fund for future exhibitions. This is, certainly, a valuable extension of the Society's plan, which we hope to see carried out with the same spirit of popular enlightenment in which it has been conceived.

We now return to the Society's Large Room, near the centre of which is the noble specimen of Earthenware we have engraved—a Vase in the Etruscan Style, one of the largest and most perfect that has ever been executed by

English Potters. Its height is four feet; the material, Staffordshire clay; the form is from the antique, and the ornamental design executed upon it is after Flaxman, from Flaxman's "Outlines," (Æschylus). It is from the pottery of F. and R. Pratt and Co., Fenton Potteries; the exhibitors are J. and E. Atkinson. We are happy to add that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has commissioned Mr. Eldred to purchase this and a companion Vase—the price 150 guineas. They are magnificent specimens of British skill, and worthy of a place in any Royal palace.

Near this Vase is a beautiful Rose-water Dish, and Toilet Bottle and Stand, in Electro gliding and plating, by a new process, manufactured by G. R. Collis and Co.: there are two deposits—gold and silver, and the effect has nearly the richness of olden art.

We may here notice, as of very commendable design, a frame of Electrotypes Casts of the Centres of three Rose-water Dishes, executed in Silver Gilt, for St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and a model in wax of St. George and the Dragon, part of a candelabrum manufactured for the Duke of Nassau. These are by Mr. Thomas (not J.) Sharp, the artist of the Shakespeare Cup, noticed in our Journal of last week.

A very elegant specimen of Jennens and Bettridge's *Papier Maché*—a CHEVAL SCÈNE, ornamented in the Alhambra style should be specially mentioned; the panel by a patent process in imitation of inlaid gems. The framework is white and gold pierced; and around the Moorish arch, or opening, the green, gold, and carmine have a superb effect.

Among the Modern Marqueterie, we should mention a fine specimen by Collman and Davis: the flowers, scroll-work, and Arabesque design are in various woods, of natural colour, except the green portions; an important advantage both as regards beauty and permanence.

Among Summerly's Art-Manufactures, we have already illustrated and described the Shakespeare Clock. One of the novelties is a Tea Caddy Spoon, ornamented with the Tea-plant, designed by W. H. Rogers, and made in silver by B. Smith. The CAMELLIA TEA-POT is an article of kindred taste and utility. It is from the design of R. Redgrave, A.R.A., and is made in Britannia Metal, by J. Dixon and Sons; the figure, a Chinese Faery, examining the Tea-plant, at the top, is of Parian, made by Minton and Co. The Caddy Spoon and Tea-pot well illustrate the Summerly principle of the ornament denoting the use of the Manufacture; and there is, unquestionably, much more artistic design in these instances, than in the shell spoon, and corrupt vase-like forms of tea-pots



STAFFORDSHIRE CLAY VASE IN THE ETRUSCAN STYLE BY PRATT AND CO.

hitherto in use. The same design is made in silver, with an ivory figure; and the latter is likewise placed upon tea-caddies of turned wood and papier maché.

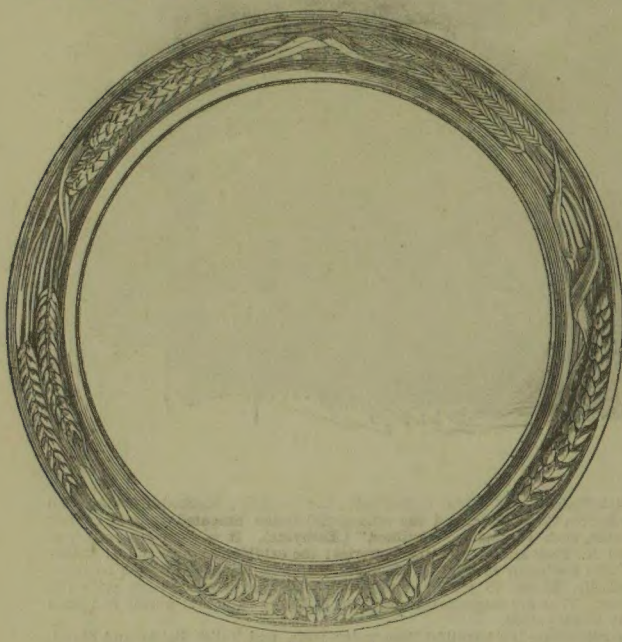


CADDY SPOON.



TEA-POT.

The BREAD PLATTER is another useful domestic novelty; it is executed in Wood, the rim ornamented with Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, designed by Bell, and carved by Phillips and Wynne; or, the Platter may have electro-plated mountings, or be entirely of Porcelain. The wooden Platter may to the



BREAD PLATTER.

Londoner have a somewhat homely appearance, but it is by no means uncommon at "good tables" in the country: it will become whitened by repeated washing, and thus present that association of cleanliness and comfort which is so desirable in all table appointments.



BREAD KNIFE.

Accompanying the Platter is a BREAD KNIFE, with a carved wooden handle representing an ear of Indian corn, designed by Bell, and made by Rodgers and Sons. The blade also bears a characteristic design. The handle may be had, likewise, in porcelain or ivory. The knife handles for table use, of jasper and porcelain, are quite new,—made by Mintons, and Rodgers and Sons.

Another novelty of this class is the "Sower, Reaper, Gleaner, and Miller," ornamenting a Bread or Cake Dish, in glass with gilt enamel, designed by Ab-salon, and made by Richardson. Near it is Felix Summerly's Prize Jug, made in opal glass, by the same manufacturers; the body and lip of classic form.

Some grave readers may, perhaps, smile at the extension of the Art-Manu-facture principle to such a requirement as a Shaving-Pot; yet here it is, designed by Redgrave, and made by Wedg-woods. It is tall, and conical in shape; and is embossed with "heroes, bearded and beardless," between which is inscribed—
"By the length of his beard can you measure a man?
Poet or Hero?—I doubt if you can."
"Bearded or Shaven—Wit comes from Heaven."—Old Proverb.

The lid is a sitting figure, by no means beardless.
The Endive Salad Fork is made in Ivory, Silver, and Wood, designed by Bell. The wood and ivory are good specimens of carving, but we cannot commend the execution of the silver.

A PAPER KNIFE is, however, a better specimen of illustrative manufacture: the handle is a boy and dolphin, either in Parian or Ivory, as representing water; whilst the blade is ornamented with the flower of the flax, the chief ingredient of the best paper. This elegant design is by Mr. Bell, who appears to have entered fully into the spirit of Art-Manufacture. The blade of his Paper Knife is richly gilt: it is a beautiful drawing-room appointment.

A series of three Decanter Stoppers, "the Vintagers," by Horsley, are full of design: the figures are "Gathering the Grapes," "Wine-making," and "Wine made."
A Wine Tray, in papier maché, designed by Redgrave, made by Jennens and Bettridge, enables you to fix the decanters, and prevent their shifting among the glasses, and is, accordingly, better adapted for handing wine round. The style of ornament is quite new in this material. Richardson has made gilt decanters to match.

There is, also, a handsome Fish Knife and Fork, in Silver, by Bell, which is of very characteristic design. On the blade, Boys are spiking an Eel and landing a Trout; and, on the handle, the Fisherman is hauling a net from the sea. It is made by Rodgers and Sons.

In the Office, we noticed some Specimens of Manufacture which reminded us of the early days of the Society of Arts. These are Soaps made from a new vegetable oil, expressed from the seed of the *Barria latifolia*, common in the Northern and Central parts of India, and in the province of Behar. The timber is used for ship-building, and from the flower is distilled a cheap and powerful spirit. The Oil has also been manufactured, in India, into Candles. Here, are, likewise, samples of Soap made from the Olive, the produce of Australia, the first specimen imported into this country.

We have now completed our descriptive *décoré* of this year's Exhibition: our bestowal of commendation may to some appear liberal, but we are persuaded that, in every instance, the need of praise will be found justified by the merit of the production.

The arrangements for the Exhibition, we should mention, are in excellent taste; and the attention of the Officers of the Society to the requirements of the Visitors deserves special mention.

* * * Last week, by an error in the Catalogue, we noticed the Parian Bust of Jenny Lind as by Copeland, instead of by the Mintons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The tempter, or the tempted—who sins most?—SHAKESPEARE.

With the exception of a small amateur meeting—the Old Bibury—and a few steeple-chases, the interest of which was merely local, the present week was barren as regarded any popular sport. It may, therefore, be a convenient opportunity for offering some observations on points connected with the principle and practice of the turf, as well as affecting both its character and condition. There is no need for allusion to those acts of denounced scoundrelism which have sullied its annals within the last ten or a dozen years. Where is the place so pure, it has been well asked, whereunto foul things will not sometimes intrude?

It is the policy of horse-racing as now received and generally acted on that seems to call for more consideration than has been bestowed upon it by those who frame and revise its laws. Formerly the turf was a pastime; now it is a profession, more or less, with all engaged in it. Now there are two parties to the system—the proprietors of race-horses, who make the game, and the public, who make stakes. If the spirit of common honesty—to say nothing of honour—*which he suffers to be publicly backed*, has no more right to do as he chooses with it, than has a banker at hazard to pocket the money "set" without a throw of the dice.

According to rule 40 of "Rules concerning horse-racing in general," it is established "that no person can enter and run, either in his own name or the name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for any plate." In lieu of Plates, we have now Stakes, for which anybody may enter and start (or let it alone) any number of horses, according to his pleasure or caprice. This may be well, for it increases the value of the prizes, and adds, we will take it for granted, to sport. But out of this has grown a practice which cries indignantly for reformation—the usage that when two horses in the same stable have, *on their merits*, been backed by the public, it is open to the proprietor to declare to win with the worst.

In the middle of August last, Cossack was backed at Tattersall's *even* against the field at the St. Leger, and there was at that time an outsider quoted at 25 to 1, called Foreclosure. On the day of the race, there was a slip of paper stuck up in the rooms to this effect, "Mr. Pedley declares to win with Foreclosure." In this case the animal selected to win ran last. Some years before a similar declaration was also made on the St. Leger, and in that instance the steed that was not to win had been heavily backed by the public at 4 to 1. He could have won in a canter: indeed, he was only prevented doing so by one of the most powerful jockeys on the turf. This refers to the race, or rather the burlesque on one, between Launcelot and Maroon. No reflection is meant upon the principals in either of these modern instances. They dealt with the custom as they found it. But if horse-racing is to be a sport for gentlemen, or an engagement of honour, this must be reformed altogether.

In the Book Calendar there is the following resolution. At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held on Thursday in the second October Meeting, 1838, which was very numerously attended, it was unanimously resolved, "That it is the opinion of this club that it is necessary to declare their extreme disapprobation of horses being started for races without the intention on the part of the owners of trying to win with them." Did the members of the Jockey Club visit with their "extreme disapprobation" the owners of Cossack and Maroon?

While the practice of the course is as vague as it is, we cannot wonder that it gives constant rise to episodes of equivocal morality. Let good examples be shown by those to whom the majority look up, and then—should not matters mend—why, then, "Lay on, Macduff," and so forth—not set down out of reverence for "ears polite."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was not much doing this afternoon on the Spring Racing, nor the changes of sufficient importance to call for more than a quotation of the prices. The Derby Betting, however, was of greater interest. Springy Jack was second favourite; Fern and Nil Desperandum having been backed with considerable spirit, at improving prices, each leaving off with a rising aspect. We give the latest averages.

9 to 2 agst Ballinacraf (t)	15 to 1 agst Cossack	15 to 1 agst Walmgate-Bar-
10 to 1 — Thistledown	15 to 1 — Duplicit	Without
8 to 1 agst Jericho	12 to 1 agst Marquis of Co-	15 to 1 agst Vampyre
8 to 1 — Turfhunter	nyham	15 to 1 — Garnet
10 to 1 — Rat-trap	14 to 1 — Glen Saddle	20 to 1 — Good Boy
	30 to 1 agst Blackbird	
7 to 2 agst Blaze	7 to 1 agst Loadstone	
6 to 1 — Flatcatcher (t)	3 to 1 — Fern (t)	
32 to 1 agst Cracow (t)	30 to 1 agst Hetman Platoff c.	40 to 1 agst Bantam
22 to 1 — Blaze	35 to 1 — Lightning	40 to 1 — Enchanter
25 to 1 — Swallow	40 to 1 — Ballinacraf	2000 to 30 — Rufus (t)
9 to 1 agst Surplice	20 to 1 agst Fern	33 to 1 agst Besborough
12 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 — Flatcatcher
12 to 1 — Glendower (t)	1000 to 15 agst The Fowler (t)	40 to 1 — Backbit
5 to 1 agst Ballinacraf	13 to 1 agst Walmgate Bar	15 to 1 agst Thistledown
10 to 1 — Joe o' Sol	Without	20 to 1 — Sagacity
15 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)	15 to 1 — Joe Lovell	25 to 1 — Free Lance
8 to 1 agst Rat Trap	9 to 1 agst Jericho (t)	12 to 1 agst Glen Saddle (t)
	12 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)	
30 to 1 agst War Eagle	30 to 1 agst Hetman Platoff	35 to 1 agst Enchanter (t)
30 to 1 — The Swallow	colt (t)	66 to 1 — The Tartar (t)
	66 to 1 agst Rufus (t)	
9 to 1 agst Surplice	20 to 1 agst Fern	40 to 1 agst Whitstone (t)
10 to 1 — Springy Jack	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	50 to 1 — The Sheriff (t)
12 to 1 — Glendower	1000 to 15 — The Stinger	1000 to 15 — Deerstalk
20 to 1 — Loadstone		

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, and of middling quality. Although the attendance of buyers was by no means large the demand for all descriptions was firm, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond Monday's prices, and a good clearance was effected. Locally fine foreign wheats were held for more money. The middling and inferior kinds moved off steadily, at very full prices. The barley trade was firm, but we have no improvement to notice in value. All kinds of malt were in improved request, at extreme currencies. Oats were very dull, but not lower than on Monday. Beans, peas, and Indian corn commanded scarcely and attention. Flour firm, at fully late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2320; barley, 1500; oats, 2180. Irish: wheat, 670; oats, 6310. Foreign: wheat, 2780; barley, 1300; oats, 7520 quarters. Flour, 2140 sacks; malt, 2490 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 56s; ditto white, 48s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 49s; ditto, white, 48s to 58s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malted ditto, 31s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 47s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s; Chevalier, 32s to 33s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Young and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 18s to 21s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; green peas, 38s to 41s; mangle, 38s to 41s; white, 36s to 38s; bolvers, 39s to 41s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds the demand still rules exceedingly heavy, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported. In cakes we have no change to notice. Lined, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 60s; hempseed, 33s to 38s per quarter; coriander, —s to —s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, 28s to 31s per last of ten quarters; lined cakes, English, 113 10s to 113 15s; ditto foreign, 113 10s to 113 15s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 25s to 15s 10 p; canary, 68s to 73s per quarter.

Freight.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7 1/2d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 4d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 28s 6d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 30s 10d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 31s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Provisions.—The finest qualities of Irish butter are in steady request, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt, but the middling and inferior kinds are a dull inquiry. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kiel, 90s to 98s; Cork, 91s to 97s; Belfast, 87s to 94s; Limerick, 86s to 90s; Waterford, 80s to 88s; and Sligo, 82s to 86s per cwt. Foreign butter is somewhat easier to purchase—fine Friesland, selling at 108s to 112s; and other fine marks 100s to 104s per cwt. English butter, the supply of which is large, has fallen 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine new Dorset, 110s to 114s; and middling, 96s to 100s per cwt; fresh 10s 6d to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in moderate request, at 65s to 68s for prime Waterford sizeable; Limerick may be quoted at 62s to 64s per cwt for sizeable, and 62s to 63s for heavy. Fine lard and the best hams are quite as dear. Most other kinds of provisions support last week's currencies.

Spirits.—Rum is tolerably steady, at very full prices. 500 puncheons Leeward have sold at 10s 10d to 2s per gallon. Brandy firm. Corn spirits are in good request.

Coal (Friday).—Hastings's Hartley, 15s; Tansfield Moor, 14s; Eden Main, 15s; Ord's Red-head, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 16s 6d per ton.

Hope (Friday).—The supply of really fine colourey hops on offer is very small, yet the demand for them is in an inactive state, at barely last week's quotations. All other kinds are a dull sale, and somewhat lower to purchase—Sussex pockets, £2 18s to £3 4s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 7s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £3 8s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on sale to-day was but moderate, the demand for all breeds, except the primest Scotch, was in a very sluggish state, at about Monday's quotations. There were on offer 137 oxen, 190 sheep, and 52 calves from abroad. The number of sheep was again small, and the mutton trade was steady, at full prices. Shorn Dorsets sold at from 4s 8d to 5s per 8lb. Prime small calves moved off steadily, otherwise the veal trade was inactive. In pigs—the supply of which was moderate—very little business was transacted. Milch cows were heavy, at from £14 to £17 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 5lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beans, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ones, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scotch, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each; hares, 80s; crows, 14s; sheep, 2340; calves, 197; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Ludenhall (Friday).—These markets were tolerably steady, at full prices:—Per 5lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d.

REAR HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING the slight intervals that have occurred in the absorbing topic of foreign affairs, the subject of altering the banking hours in the Metropolis has engaged much attention. Manchester and Liverpool curtailed the hours of business some two years since. The inducement in London, however, has arisen from the alterations already effected at the Stock Exchange, Colonial markets, and the hours of closing the Royal Exchange. The directors of the Bank of England issued a circular on Monday, stating that on and after the 1st of May business would close at four o'clock instead of five, as at present. This hour has been universally adopted by all the bankers east of Temple-bar. From the tenor of conversation on "Change," the feeling in regard to this alteration is one of nearly unanimous approval.

The National Bank of Belgium has, with the consent of the Legislature, suspended specie payments. Its circulation is limited to 44 millions.

Consols on Monday opened steadily, and during that day and Tuesday fluctuated about 1/2 per cent, ranging between 80 1/2 and 81 1/2, at which price they closed on Tuesday. On Wednesday, however, an upward movement became apparent. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs in Germany, as well as the news from Paris being financially unfavourable, Consols advanced to 82 1/2, but without fully maintaining this advance, closing at 82 1/2 to 3/4. To a scarcity of stock for the last few days, and the general belief that, on the part of the speculators, it would prove a Bear account, this rise may be principally attributed. These surmises grew stronger on Thursday, several large Bear accounts being bought in, which, added to the comparative tranquil news from the Continent, and purchases on behalf of the public, caused another improvement from the opening price of 83 to 83 1/2. Towards the close of business, however, some realizing occurred, and prices consequently receded. Notwithstanding this, should no unfavourable cause on the Continent arise, a further rise may be anticipated as the account draws towards a close. Exchequer Bills have not been quite so firm as last week. Nor has Bank Stock advanced materially upon the improved dividend. At closing the market was buoyant at the following prices:—5 per Cent. Consols, 83 1/2; India Bonds, £1000, 16 p; Ditto under £1000, 15 p; South Sea Stock New Annuities, 80 1/2; Bank Stock for Account, 192; Consols for Account, 83; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 30 p; £1000, June, 30 p; £500, March, 30 p; £500, June, 30 p; Small, March, 30 p; Small, June, 30 p.

Foreign Securities have partaken but slightly in the improved condition of the English market, Spanish and Mexican alone showing any disposition to advance. The former on Monday quoted 1 1/2 for the Five per Cents, and have since improved 1/2. The Three per Cents, which stood at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, are now 2 1/2. Mexican on Monday was 1 1/2, and now quotes 1 1/2. In the other descriptions of stock not much variation has occurred. The last prices are—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 70 1/2; Danish Bonds, 63; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, 14 1/2; Do., Account, 14 1/2; Portuguese Three per Cent., 15 1/2; Ditto, Four per Cent., 14 1/2; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 12 1/2; Ditto, Account, 12 1/2; Ditto, Passive, 3 1/2; Ditto, Three per Cent., 22 1/2; Ditto, Account, 22 1/2; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 19 1/2; Ditto, Deferred, 25 1/2; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 58; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 42; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 61 1/2.

The Railway Market, at the beginning of the week, was exceedingly depressed, but a better feeling is now apparent. The French lines have shown some symptoms of improvement, but the new lines of English railways are still confined to speculative dealings. Prices, at the close of the market, stood for—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 2 1/2; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13 1/2; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis.; Caledonian, 28 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 11 1/2; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 7 1/2; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 5 1/2; Do., £3 10s., 3 1/2; Eastern Counties, 13 1/2; Do. Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, par; E. Lancashire, New, 7 1/2; Great Northern, 4 1/2; Great South and West. (Ireland), 18; Great North of England, 22 1/2; Great Western, 90; Do., 5 Shares, 51; Ditto, New, £17, 7 1/2; Hull and Selby, 9 1/2; Ditto, Half Shares, 48; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 4 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60 1/2; Ditto, Half Shares, 31 1/2; Ditto, Fifths, 7 1/2 x d; Ditto, (Preston and Wyre), 32 1/2; Leeds and Bradford, 85; London and Blackwall, 4 1/2; Ditto, New, No. 2, 1 1/2 dis.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30 1/2; Ditto, Consol. Eighties, 19; London and North-Western, 128; Ditto, New, 4 1/2; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and South-Western, 46; Ditto Tenth, (Consol.), 38 1/2; Ditto, ditto, 31; Ditto, Thirds, 3 1/2 dis.; Midland, 100; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 9 1/2; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, Six per cent., 115; Norfolk, 32 1/2; North British, 20 x d; Ditto, Half Shares, 2; Ditto Quarters, 3p; North Staffordshire, 8 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20 1/2 x d; South-Eastern and Dover, 23 1/2 x d; Ditto, No. 2, 7 1/2; Ditto, No. 4, 4 1/2; South Wales, 4 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 27 1/2; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 15 1/2; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 10 1/2; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 8 1/2; York and North Midland, 62; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 6 1/2; Dutch Rhenish, 3; Namur and Liege, 2 1/2; Northern of France, 3; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2; Paris and Lyons, 2; Paris and Rouen, 16 1/2; Rouen and Havre, 8 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 5.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market again advanced, and Consols registered 82 1/2 to 83, closing at 83 1/2. In shares there is nothing of moment; and the Foreign Market is unaltered.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 20.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

City of Carlisle: William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq., Philip Henry Howard, Esq., the last election for the said city having been declared void.
Borough of Kinsale: Benjamin Hawes, Esq., of Queen-square, Westminster, the last election for the said borough having been declared void.
City of Lincoln: Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq., the last election for the said city having been declared void.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W EVANS, Piccadilly, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

B MCCLISH CRES and J BOYD, Bow Churchyard, silk-manufacturers. A BALDWIN, Bulstrode-street, St Marylebone-lane, licensed victualler. C C WILSON, Daventry, Northamptonshire, scrivener. C T WOOD, Drury-lane, licensed victualler. D LE BOUTILLIER, Northampton-lane, Commercial-road East, draper. J C GWILLIM, Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire, farmer. J HUNTABLE, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, silver-smith. J I ISAACSON, Liverpool, merchant. E ROBERTS, Denbigh, carrier. J WALLBANK, Stockport, carrier. W PICKUP, Blackburn, Lancashire, brick-maker. J SMITH, Macclesfield, railway contractor. R SMITH and M SMITH, Baxenden, Lancashire, calico printers. W ANDERSON, Chester-le-Street, Durham, draper. J STRAKER, Jarrow Lodge, Durham, brick-maker. W HARRING, Stobhouse, Durham, shipowner.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE: J B Carter, Esq, M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Pembrokeshire: F L S Monteuill, Baron de Rutzen Frenz, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.
RUTLANDSHIRE: The Hon G J Noel to be Deputy Lieutenant; C H Prewen, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant.
YORKSHIRE: G Stapleton, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant; T E Eadlam, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Ayrshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Lord F Kennedy to be Cornet, vice WC Patrick.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 20.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Richard Watson:—
Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir A Drummond, K C H, to be Admiral of the Blue
Vice-Admiral of the White G M Kenyon, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red
Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir S Pym, C H, to be Vice-Admiral of the White
Rear-Admiral of the Red, J R Dacres, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue
Rear-Admiral of the White, Hon F Percy, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red
Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Hon Sir F B Pellett, C B, K C H, to be Rear-Admiral of the White
Ca C Sotheby, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue

WHITEHALL, MARCH 18.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Henry Brooke, of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

B HARRIS, Tewkesbury, corn-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J ELLIS and C ELLIS, Warner-road, Camberwell, builders. W DAY, Hilgay, Norfolk, brickmaker. W WHEELER, Notting-hill, Kensington, builder. L GOODHEIM, Birmingham, cap-manufacturer. J BALDWIN, Camberwell, coal-merchant. J WYNALL, Maldon, Worcestershire, grazier. J E JONES, Upper Clapton-street, Fitzroy-square, engineer. F E MOORISH, Leicester-square, draper. W DINGLEY, Bridgewater, Somerset, victualler. J GEORGE, Jackfield, Shropshire, grocer. H HOLLIS, Bold-street, Liverpool, tea-dealer. E OWEN, Ruthin, Denbighshire, auctioneer. J T WOOLNER, Bury, Lancashire, carrier. W LAX, Dartington, land-surveyor. J DOVE, Darlington, Durham, tanner. W PRICE, Bristol, engraver. J PENNY, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, brewer. J BONNIN, junior, Onslow cottage, Brompton, builder. F MERRALL, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer.

BIRTHS.

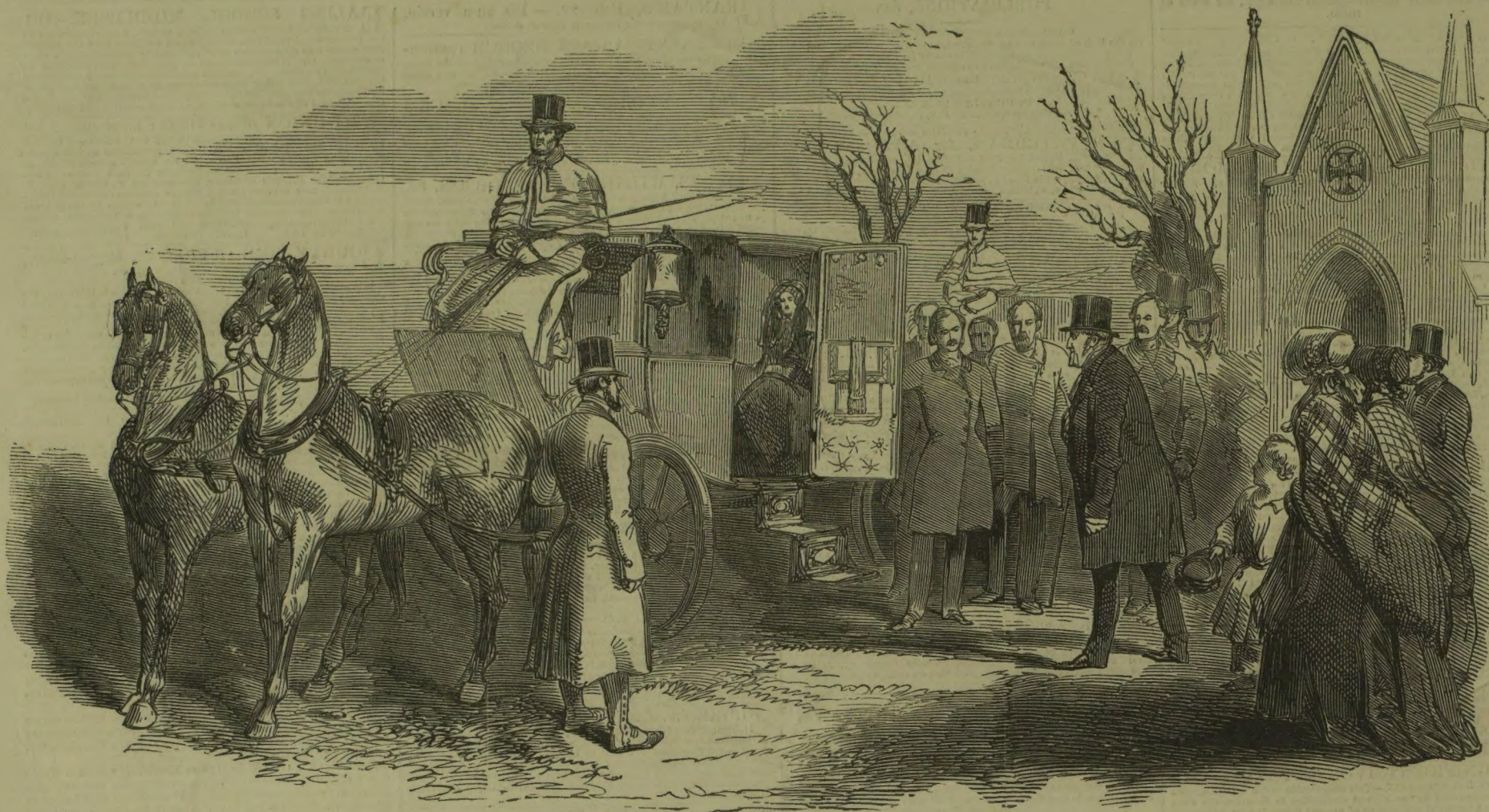
At Cleveland-row, St James's, the wife of the Rev Charles D Brereton, M.A., of a son.—At West Meon, the wife of the Rev James Ridley, of a daughter.—In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the wife of N Goldsmid, Esq, of a son.—At Teddington Mause, the lady of Captain Benson, of a son.—At No 51, Wimpole-street, the lady of John Bright, Esq, M.P., of a son. At No 12, Argyll-place, St James's, the wife of Joseph Tynbush, Esq, P R S, of a daughter.—On the 18th inst, at the Strawberry, Southsea, the wife of Captain Henry Carr Tate, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 20th inst, Mrs William Rapley of Adelaide-road, Hampstead, and Dean-street, Soho, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At All Saints' West Ham, William, eldest son of William Helmore, Esq, of Exeter, to Mary Anna, only daughter of the late Richard Tyser, Esq, of Westbury Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.—At Teignmouth, Thomas Spencer Blake, Esq, third son of W A Blake, Esq, of Uffculme, Devon, to Florence, youngest daughter of O'Brien Trevor, Esq, of Teignmouth.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, George Speersley, eldest son of James C Blaken, Esq, of Newton-road, Baywater, to Catherine, third daughter of Joseph Houlton, Esq, M.D., of Lissen-grove.—At St Pancras Church, Sidney William, third son of William Beck, Esq, of Wensham Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Smith, of Regent-place, Regent-square.—At the parish church, Wandsworth, Surrey, Dr Edward Dering Walker, of Teignmouth, Devon, to Louisa Jane, only daughter of the late James De Burgh Morris, Esq, of Lakenfield House, Gort, Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Kensington Hall, Lydia, Dowager Viscountess Downe, in the 75th year of her age.—At the Poplars, Wellingborough, in his 67th year, Herbert Mackay, Esq, B N.—At Eggham, in his 18th year, Percy, the fourth son of Major Timbrell, C B.—At Cardiff, suddenly, of a disease of the heart, the most honourable the Marquis of Bute.—At Paris, Eliza, the second daughter of le Duc de Stacopole.—At Harpole Rectory, Northamptonshire, the Hon and Rev Thomas Laurence Dundas, aged 73.—At his residence, No 14, Cavendish-road, 4th Earl of Devon, in his 72nd year, the Earl of Devon, in the 77th year of his age, and of the county of Stafford, Edward Monckton, Esq, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, aged 70 years.—At Langley, Bucks, Mary, the wife of Dr Thomas Lockley, aged 35.—At Liverpool, in the 56th year of his age, Charles Thomson, Esq, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy in that town, and formerly Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands.—Captain William Wilkinson, late of the 3



THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEULLY LEAVING THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH, AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL, WEYBRIDGE.

SINCE the Count and Countess of Neully have claimed the hospitality of this

country, and resided at Claremont, they have regularly attended the Catholic service on the Sabbath, at the above chapel. It was built by the late Mr. Taylor, and now adjoins the residence of Miss Taylor, near the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway.



THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEULLY IN THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

We give these Illustrations, not only for the mere historical interest they will present, but for the contrast they afford with the churches which the ex-King must before have been accustomed to visit, and with a far different equipage from that attending him on the present occasion.

We remember Louis Philippe, during his visit to our Queen at Windsor, being attended with all the honour and pomp due to the greatest monarch in Europe. Alas! in a few short years, we see him the humblest and almost the poorest of men, seeking shelter from the vengeance of his subjects!

The carriage which brought the ex-King to Weybridge on Sunday was of the meanest description; and the ex-Monarch wore, strange to say, the blue pilot coat given to him on his embarking from France by the Captain of the *Express* steamer. The Countess of Neully looked proud and careworn, and seemed to feel her lowered condition more than the ex-King.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of the Chapel is very charming. Weybridge Church, at a short distance, is a small edifice, with a shingled spire. It contains a beautiful mural monument of the Duchess of York, from the chisel of Chantrey, and for design and execution ranking with his elegant memorial of the Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral. The Duchess was interred in Weybridge church, in a small vault, prepared in pursuance of her directions, near the spot where the monument is affixed.

The Count and Countess de Neully arrived in town shortly after mid-day on Saturday, from Claremont. The Count and Countess proceeded from the railway station in one of the Royal carriages to Clarence House, St. James's, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, to congratulate her Royal Highness on her Majesty's happy confinement. The Duchess of Kent entertained the Count and Countess at a *déjeuner* shortly after their arrival. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester, met the Count and Countess at the *déjeuner*. The Count and Countess returned to Claremont shortly after four o'clock.

During the preceding week, the Count received visits from a great many personal friends and others at Claremont. The Duke of Wellington visited the Count on Thursday, and was closeted for a very long period with the ex-King. Sir James Graham and several other leading members of the political world have also been to Claremont during the week. On Sunday, the Austrian Prince Grassalkovich, who only arrived in town on Saturday, paid the Count and Countess a visit.

The Count de Jarnac remains in close attendance upon his late Royal master. The Count and Countess are in good health, and, for the present, we understand, they contemplate remaining at Claremont. Offers have been made by several noblemen and gentlemen to place their country seats at the disposal of the exiled Monarch, but we have not heard that any of them have been accepted. Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon; Airlie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, in Forfarshire; and Mr. Standish Standish's seat in Lancashire, are among those offered.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE DUKE D'AUMALE.—The Prince and Princess de Joinville, with the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and their families, arrived in the French Government steamer *Solon* at Dartmouth on Tuesday morning, having started from Lisbon on the 15th instant. At half-past eight o'clock, the Princes landed, and proceeded in two carriages and four to the Totnes station of the South Devon Railway, and took their departure for Maidenhead, whence they posted to Claremont. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday forenoon, and had an audience with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The French Princes then returned to Claremont.

LEAD POISONS

(To the Editor.)

Observing in your last week's Journal the death of Captain Ennis, of the *Tigris*, and the cause being attributed to pork salted in a leaden tank, it may be necessary to give some further caution against the use of that metal for such purposes. About twelve months since a person residing in this town sent me some pork brine for examination, which I found to contain a very large quantity of lead in solution, notwithstanding the salting had only taken place a week previous. I found that part of the pork which had been lying in contact with the lead had some peculiar white spots on the surface, which were not observed previous to pickling.

Lead may be conveyed into the system through another source, which I believe has not been pointed out. Copper kettles are sometimes made of very thin metal, and in order to strengthen them, a quantity of lead is run under the shoulder. Water from certain localities, or any fluid used for domestic purposes capable of acting upon the metal, would convey the poison into the system. I have seen from a pound and a half to two pounds of lead taken from a copper kettle, by placing it on the fire when empty; the lead melts and falls down.

Southampton, March 21.

H. OSBORN.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—A special general Court of Governors was held on Saturday, at the Society's offices, 2, Bloomsbury-place, for the purpose of electing a president in the room of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The proceedings were of a merely formal character. The loss sustained by the Church in the demise of the late venerable Primate, Dr. Howley, was pointedly adverted to, and the unremitting efforts of his Grace in the formation of the various associations connected with the Church were spoken of in terms of well-merited eulogy; after which the present most Rev. Primate, Dr. Sumner, was elected president, and the Court adjourned.

AFTER the performance of Franconi's equestrian troop at Drury-lane Theatre on Saturday evening last, the band struck up the "National Anthem," which elicited a strong manifestation of feeling. The boxes, pit, and gallery simultaneously rose, and gave, with hats off and waving of handkerchiefs, three hearty cheers, and one cheer more—a gratifying proof to the friends of true liberty that the loyalty of the English people is rather strengthened than diminished by the political excitement which now disturbs almost every other monarchy in Europe.